DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 135 094 EA 009 230

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TITLE	Facilities Study Report to the Board of Education. Phase III.
INSTITUTION	Birmingham Public Schools, Mich.
PUB DATE	21 Jan 75
NOTE	124p.; For related documents, see EA 009 228-229
EDRS PRICE	MF-$0.83 HC-$6.01 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS	*Declining Enrollment; Elementary Secondary Education; Enrollment Projections; Evaluation Criteria; *Facility Utilization Research; *Needs Assessment; *School Closing; School Demography; *School Planning

ABSTRACT

This third and final report of the Facilities Committee of the Birmingham School District summarizes the committee's observation that only the closing of schools will permit significant budget reductions. Appendixes contain data supporting that position. (MLF)

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FACILITIES STUDY REPORT TO THE BOARD OF EDUCATION

PHASE III

January 21, 1975

BIRMINGHAM PUBLIC SCHOOLS
Birmingham, Michigan

FACILITIES STUDY COMMITTEE

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INTRODUCTION

The Birmingham School District, like other districts in the Metropolitan Detroit area, has been experiencing a declining student enrollment. Faced with rapidly expanding enrollments during the 1950's and much of the 1960's, the district kept pace with the growth pattern that developed by providing additional school facilities for all its students. The expansion of facilities was based upon two studies that were made during that period. One study was conducted by the Bureau of School Research, the Ohio State University and the other was conducted by Vilican-Leman Associates. All indications from both studies pointed to continued growth through the 1970's.

It became apparent to the school administration and the Board of Education by 1970 that the rate of pupil growth at the elementary level had stopped. In fact, the district was experiencing a declining enrollment. In 1971 this led to the creation, by the Board of Education, of a committee consisting of members of the professional staff and community residents to study elementary facilities. The report submitted to the Board of Education, January 4, 1972, recommended the closing of one elementary school to compensate for declining enrollments. As a result, Baldwin Elementary School was closed at the end of the 1971-72 school year.

During September, 1972, the Superintendent of Schools appointed a five-man administrative committee headed by Dr. Frank Goetz, Director of Curriculum, to study the impact of continued declining enrollments. The Board of Education gave the following charge to the committee:

> "A thorough study be made of the facilities and the future needs of the school district with recommendations. This study is to be conducted by an administrative group utilizing the P.T.A. representatives as a reaction panel. This panel will assist in determining the approach to be used, will review the data presented and will react to the recommendations prior to their being presented to the Board. The Phase I Report is to be submitted in February. The Phase II Report, dealing with long-range planning, is to follow in several months.[1]

In addition to the appointment of the Facilities Study Committee, the Superintendent of Schools invited each local Parent Teacher Association Board to designate one person from its unit to serve as a member of the Reaction Panel. The Reaction Panel served as an advisory group to the Facilities Study Committee.

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[1] Official Minutes of the Regular Meeting of the Board of Education for November 14, 1972. Birmingham Public Schools, page 26, Resolution No. 12.

As a result of the Board of Education charge to the Facilities Study Committee a study was conducted during the 1972-73 school year which terminated in a report to the Board of Education.[2] This report concluded that three elementary schools could be closed effective September, 1973, in light of enrollment trends and projections. The report also stated that there did not appear to be a need for the Hickory Lane property located west of Telegraph and south of Thirteen Mile Road, and it was recommended that this site be sold.

After studying the Facilities Committee Report, the Board of Education on November 20, 1973, passed a resolution which expressed its intention to keep all district elementary schools open for the immediate future unless there developed extreme financial need.[3]

During the late summer and fall of 1974, an enrollment study was made by Parkins, Rogers and Associates, Inc. The study showed that from 1967-68 to 1974-75 the district had experienced an enrollment loss of 3,872 students.[4] The report further indicated that the decline in enrollment would continue, with an additional loss of 2,057 students by the school year 1979-80.[5] Based on a comparison of the district's ability to house elementary and secondary students with the above enrollment loss, there is a projected excess pupil capacity of 4,673 for the school year 1979-80.

After reviewing the Parkins, Rogers Report the Board of Education at its meeting of December 3, 1974, passed a resolution which acknowledged that excess facility capacity exists in the district's schools and excess capacity will increase. The resolution directed the administration to study possible solutions. (Appendix A).

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

Between 1967 and 1974, the pupil enrollment has declined from 17,594 to 13,722; a 22% loss of 3,872 students. Projected enrollments indicate that by 1979-80 we will lose an additional 2,057 students leaving the district with approximately 11,665 students. A re-evaluation of our student capacity, allowing for sufficient educational space and developing programs, shows that we can comfortably accommodate 16,338 students. The difference between our optimum capacity and projected enrollment for September, 1975 is 2,949. This poses the following problem and question for the Board to consider.

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[2] Facilities Study Report to the Board of Education, Phase I. September 4, 1973.

[3] Official Minutes of the Regular Meeting of the Board of Education, Nov. 20, 1973 Birmingham Public Schools, page 16, Resolution Number 5.

[4] Analysis of School Enrollment Trends in the Birmingham Public Schools. Parkins, Rogers Associates, Inc., Page 6, Table 3 (November, 1974).

[5] Ibid, Page 38.

With an excess of student capacity of substantial proportions and growing and costing some hundreds of thousand of dollars annually to maintain, what are the viable alternatives available to the Board of Education for resolving this situation?

CONCLUSION

In view of the Board's direction to the committee not to make recommendations with regard to the closing of schools, none will be included in this report. Subsequent to receiving the report, the Board may wish to ask for recommendations. The committee would be prepared to respond.

There are some conclusions or perhaps observations the committee has agreed upon that may be relevant.

1. There is at present a significant excess student capacity at both the elementary and junior high level and that excess capacity will continue to increase.
2. A conservative estimate of the cost of maintaining identified excess capacity in the district would be in excess of half a million dollars annually.
3. In view of our current and increasing excess capacity there are two good reasons that would justify closing schools:
    - a) as a means of reducing the operating budget to help counteract the impact of an impending budget deficit
    - b) to demonstrate responsible stewardship by operating the schools efficiently and economically, regardless of the financial situation.
4. Of the various alternatives studied, only the closing of schools will permit significant budget reductions.
5. If schools are closed, students could be reassigned to nearby receiving schools that would comfortably accommodate them, and parents could be assured that the quality of the educational program would not be adversely affected.

PROCEDURES OF THE STUDY

The Board directed the Administration a number of times between 1971 and 1975 to study and make recommendations that would help solve the district's excess capacity problem. The Facilities Study Committee was appointed by the Superintendent to carry out this charge of the Board.

The Facilities Study Committee is composed of five central office administrators who serve as a data gathering, generating, analyzing, and when appropriate, recommending team. The committee determines what data needs to be gathered or generated in order to work toward its goals. The committee meets as often as needed to deliberate, to plan, to analyze, to refine, and to report.

During the past two years, as a means of securing the advice and counsel of citizens of the district and to provide a vehicle for communications, the committee has worked with a Panel of Citizen Representatives, also known as a Reaction Panel. One citizen representative was appointed by each of the parent organizations of our 24 schools. The Facilities Study Committee has met periodically with this Panel of Representatives to seek their advice with regard to procedures, and to get-their "Citizen Point of View" on issues and recommendations before taking them to the Board. The Panel is a reacting group as opposed to a decision-making or recommending committee. Though at times some members of this Panel have felt their input and advice goes unheeded, the Facilities Committee has felt that quite the contrary is the case and their willingness to participate has been much appreciated.

In early September, 1974, the Facilities Committee developed a timeline of activities to be followed to carry out the wishes of the Board. This timeline was informally approved by the Board on October 22, 1974 and is included here. It will be noted that item #9 of the timeline has been changed for the present. The Board will plan to make its own decision with regard to which schools will be considered for closing.

ENROLLMENT PROJECTIONS

A key consideration in deciding about closing schools is enrollment projections. The committee had developed enrollment projections but due to the importance of having the best data possible, the Board authorized a thorough demographic study which was conducted by the firm of Parkins, Rogers and Associates, Inc., of Detroit.

The Parkins-Rogers Report was made available to the Board in November of 1974. This report projects 13,389 students for 1975-76, declining to 11,665 in 1979-80. Parkins-Rogers projections have been extracted from their report and included in the data sheets in Appendicies B,C and D. Included in Appendix E is a history of the district's enrollment by grade from 1966 to 1974.

ALTERNATIVES AVAILABLE TO THE BOARD

As a result of the declining enrollment and our consequent excess student capacity, the Facilities Committee has searched for alternatives that would be available for the Board to consider. This topic was researched extensively by the committee in preparation for its report to the Board in September 1973. The reader may wish to review that report for details.

TIMELINE FOR FACILITIES PLANNING PRIORITY 1974-75
(INCLUDES SCHOOL CLOSING QUESTION)

Activity	Responsibility	Dates
1. Board discussion to review a tentative timeline	Board	Sept. 1974
2. Facilities Study Phase II Report. Include short-term recommendations re facility needs.	Facilities Committee	Sept. 1974
3. Review the financial outlook for the district for the next three years (1974-77).	Superintendent	Oct. 1974
4. Solicit five-year-plan for educational program from each school.	Priority #4 Manager	Nov. 1, 1974
5. Presentation of enrollment projection study.	Parkins-Rogers	Nov. 12, 1974
6. Analyze Parkins-Rogers Report	Facilities Comm.	Nov.-Dec. 1974
7. Review five-year plan recommendations of building staffs. Viable recommendations may need to be considered in the January Report to the Board.	Facilities Committee	Nov.-Dec. 1974
8. Review the Phase I Facilities Study Report (updated). Include discussion of reasons for closing schools, alternatives to closing schools, the issue of disposing of the Administration Building, and school closing criteria.	Board	Nov.-Dec. 1974
9. Facilities Study Report to Board. Indicate number and names of schools that could be closed and proposed schedule for closing. Include school closing procedures, initial redistricting possibilities and suggestions for disposal of buildings.	Facilities Committee	Jan. 1975
10. Decide on the advisability of conducting a millage vote to keep schools open.	Board	Jan. 1975
11. Schedule millage vote, if one is to be conducted.	Board	Jan. 1975
12. If millage vote is not to be conducted, schedule hearings for each school being considered for closing.	Board	Feb. 1975
13. Conduct millage vote if one is scheduled.	Board/Adm.	March, 1975
14. If millage vote passes, terminate the Facilities Study.	Board	March-April, 1975
15. If millage vote fails, schedule hearings for each school being considered for closing.	Board	March-April, 1975
16. Board action on closing schools	Board	April, 1975
17. Initiate school closing procedures for schools to be closed at the end of the school year.	Deputy Superintendents	April, 1975

10/22/74
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During the present year the committee again reviewed all known alternatives. For purposes of this study there are really only two alternatives to consider:

1. Keep schools open and continue to operate as we have in recent years.
2. Close schools and redistrict.

Keeping schools open is the prerogative of the Board. To do so means maintaining costly excess building capacity. Within the near future, the district may face a deficit. At that time a decision would need to be made to ask the voters to approve a millage increase to provide sufficient operating funds or programs would need to be cut back. (For this year the Board has made the decision not to consider a new millage.) Conceivably some funds might be generated by leasing some of our excess space but this would probably not be substantial.

Closing schools seems to be the only alternative that will reduce excess capacity and permit the Board to reduce the operating budget. The amount of the reduction would, of course, be determined by the number of schools closed.

Use of the term Alternative School has created some confusion. An alternative school may be established within a presently functioning school or a presently functioning school may be considered to be, or converted to, an "alternative school". To do this, schools do not need to be closed. On the other hand, if a school is, infact, closed the building could be used to establish an "alternative school". Again, it must be realized that to do so would not help solve the problem of excess capacity and little or no savings would result.

Alternative use of facilities is still another meaning of the term "alternative" that has caused some confusion. Alternative use includes sharing facilities with other governmental or community agencies, selling a building outright, etc. (See section on disposal of closed buildings and sites).

DISPOSAL OF CLOSED BUILDINGS AND SITES

When a school building and site is vacated, the facility must be disposed of in a manner that will serve the best interests of the school district and the community in which the site is located. For example, neighbors' property values could be affected favorably or unfavorably by the use that was made of the site after the school was closed. This would depend on the type of zoning that could be obtained by a user or purchaser of the site.

A partial list of disposal alternatives could include:

1. "Mothball" the facility for a period of time. If this is done it should be only for a limited period of time necessary to decide on the future use of the freed-up space. Moth balling is costly and requires continuing operating costs to properly maintain the facility and protect the investment.

2. Rent the facility, preferably to some other educationally-oriented organization.

3. Use the facility for a comprehensive community center or convert it to a park site.

4. Sell the property.

The committee recognizes that determination of what will be done with a closed school is an important consideration. This consideration, however, should not be a major determining factor in the decision to close if the closing is dictated by a desire to reduce operating costs. The disposal question can be worked out after the Board has decided that a specific school or schools will be closed.

The committee suggests that a task force of citizens and staff might be established to study the future use of freed-up space in schools designated to be closed. Participation on such a task force should include appropriate representation of citizens from the neighborhoods affected.

THE ISSUE OF THE ADMINISTRATION BUILDING

Each year when the topic of closing schools is discussed, the issue of disposing of the Administration Building is raised. This was discussed at the Board Meeting of November 19, 1974. The following advantages and disadvantages were listed:

ADVANTAGES

1. This would presumably use an elementary school which had been closed for a school purpose.

2. The sale of the administration building to a private owner would add to the tax roll, increasing the tax base of the district.

3. Monies received from the sale would reduce the outstanding debt of the district.

4. There is some public relations advantage in selling the building.

DISADVANTAGES

1. Moving to an elementary building would require extensive and perhaps expensive renovation and remodeling for which no funds are available. Monies (up to the original cost) received from the sale of the building would have to be utilized for debt retirement. It is likely there would be very little, if any, additional money available to pay for the necessary renovation.

2. The zoning of the property does not at this time permit commercial use and, therefore, would require re-zoning by the particular municipality.

3. Questions have been raised about the suitability of the administration building for other than a governmental purpose, without extensive remodeling.

4. The present building was designed as a public school central office center and is well suited to that purpose. A remodeled elementary school might not provide equal quality office space.

It must be realized that before consideration could be given to disposing of the administration building, there would need to be another building vacated which could serve as the administrative center for the district. The committee makes no recommendations regarding this suggestion. This brief review is included for reference purposes.

BUILDING CAPACITIES AND FACILITY ADEQUACY

In order to determine how many students may be accommodated at the elementary and secondary level, student capacities were determined for each individual building. Elementary capacities are listed in Appendix F and secondary capacities in Appendix G. Capacities are combined with projected enrollment in Appendix D.

It may be noted that the total district elementary capacity, assuming we reserve space for Learning Resource Centers in most schools, is 7992 and for junior highs it is 4115. Relating these capacities to projected enrollment provides an estimate of excess capacity for each building (Appendix H). A related statistic that is of importance is the percent of building utilization which is listed in Appendix I.

The student capacity of a school is an important factor to consider when evaluating its adequacy. For economical and efficient operation of an elementary school in Birmingham the optimum enrollment (and capacity) would be about 500. For junior highs the optimum would be about 800.

During the course of the study, the size of schools was discussed as a factor of adequacy. The committee developed a list of advantages of large and small schools. Though there is room for difference of opinion on these advantages, they are included for reference purposes in Appendix J.

Another factor that should be mentioned when we consider the adequacy of a school facility is the size of the site. A minimum of 7 or an optimum of 10 acres plus one acre for each 100 students is a standard used in evaluating the adequacy of elementary school sites. Fifteen to twenty acres plus an acre for each 100 students would be appropriate for junior high schools.[6] School site sizes are listed in Appendix K.

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[6] Tucker, John, "School Facilities Planning", PMM&Co. Management Controls, October 1974, p. 210.

When we speak of building adequacy and what constitutes an effective, efficient school facility, one notes there are many contributing variables. The Facilities Study Committee developed a summary statement that would apply to elementary schools and one for junior highs that may be of interest. (See Appendix L).

CLOSING SCHOOLS WOULD BE POSSIBLE

There would be no difficulty in locating space to house redistricted students if the Board decides to close schools for the 1975-76 school year or succeeding year.

Elementary Schools:

From 1967-68 to 1974-75, elementary enrollments have declined from 9,354 to 6,263, a loss of 3,091. Parkins, Rogers projections show that elementary enrollments will continue to decline for the foreseeable future (Appendix C). Referring to Chart I and comparing the capacity of our 17 elementary schools (7992) with the projected enrollments through 1979-80 indicates there will be excess capacity as follows:

1975-76	1860	1978-79	2503
1976-77	2112	1979-80	2731
1977-78	2309		

There is at present an excess of 48 elementary classrooms. This number will increase to approximately 58 in 1975-76. (See Appendix M). It can be concluded that the district has sufficient excess space to close elementary schools for the 1975-76 year with additional closings possible during the succeeding years.

In computing the number of excess rooms the committee has reserved space for a Learning Resource Center (L.R.C.) in each elementary school with the exception of the district's three smallest schools whose capacities do not easily permit integration of students with learning disabilities into regular classrooms. If we were to use the 1974-75 district capacity of 8370 where allowance for an L.R.C. was made for only seven schools, we note that excess capacity would be even greater.

Junior High Schools

Similarly in looking at junior high school enrollments for the school years 1969-70 through 1974-75, there has been a decline from 4355 to 3502, a loss of 853. (Appendix C). It will be noted that the enrollment declines started at the junior high school three years later than the decline in the elementary schools.

Again, referring to Chart I and comparing projected enrollments with the total

Projected Excess Pupil Capacity
Based on Parkins-Rogers, Enrollment Projections
For 1975-1976 Through 1979-1980

ELEMENTARY:	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
Total Building Capacity with Learning Resource Center For Each Building Over 350	7992	7992	7992	7992	7992
Projected Enrollment*	6132	5880	5683	5489	5261
Excess Pupil Capacity	1860	2112	2309	2503	2731
Total Building Capacity with 7 Learning Resource Centers for District	8370	8370	8370	8370	8370
Excess Pupil Capacity	2238	2490	2687	2881	3109

JUNIOR HIGH:	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
Total Building Capacity with 1 Learning Resource Center for each Building	4115	4115	4115	4115	4115
Projected Enrollment*	3429	3307	3185	3059	2956
Excess Pupil Capacity	686	808	930	1056	1159
Total Building Capacity with 1 Learning Resource Center for the District	4288	4288	4288	4288	4288
Excess Pupil Capacity	859	981	1103	1229	1332

*Excludes Special Education Students

CHART I

junior high capacity of 4115 we see that excess capacity for the next five years is:

1975-76	686	1978-79	1056
1976-77	808	1979-80	1159
1977-78	930		

Using the 1974-75 capacity of 4288 (which allows for only one L.R.C. at the junior high level) we note that the excess capacity would be even greater.

One may conclude that at some point during the five year period, 1975-76 through 1979-80, a junior high school could be closed. For 1975-76 the district's smallest junior high is projected to have 505 students and the largest 823.

CRITERIA TO BE USED IN SELECTING SCHOOLS TO BE CONSIDERED FOR CLOSING

The Facilities Study Committee gave a high priority to the development of criteria to be used in selecting schools to be considered for closing. Many suggestions were received from a variety of sources and viable ones were incorporated into the list that was recommended to the Board. (Appendix N). The Board chose to approve an alternate set of criteria included here.

CRITERIA TO BE CONSIDERED FOR SELECTION OF SCHOOLS TO BE CLOSED

The Board of Education agreed that the criteria to be used in selecting schools to be considered for closing shall include but not necessarily be limited to the following:

1. LOCATION
    - Capacity of adjacent schools to accommodate.
    - Resulting feeder school patterns.
    - Transportation patterns.
    - Current busing level.
    - Safety considerations.
2. ADEQUACY OF FACILITY
    - Capacity of facility.
    - Flexibility of building.
    - Size of useable site.
    - Costs of maintenance and operation.
    - Need for major renovation.
3. ENROLLMENT
    - Projected enrollment.
    - Present enrollment.
    - Building capacity.

4. DISPOSAL OF FACILITY
   Possibility of salability, leasing or alternative use.
   Zoning or legal restrictions.
   Worth of facility in resale.

5. IMPACT
   Number of pupils and families affected.
   Community use.
   Community interest and support.

It should be noted there are five broad areas of concern, viz. (1) location, (2) adequacy of facility, (3) enrollment, (4) disposal of facility, and (5) impact on the community. The Facilities Committee subsequently applied these Board-adopted criteria to each elementary and each junior high school.

APPLICATION OF SCHOOL-CLOSING CRITERIA

A summary for each school of conditions, as they relate to the criteria, was prepared by the Facilities Study Committee and are included in Appendix O. Each summary was prepared with the assumption that it was the only school being considered for closing. When decisions are made about closing specific schools, some of the data may change which would require a revision in the criteria summary. For the most part, the information included in the summaries is self explanatory. Two items may need some elaboration. Optimum capacity and optimum enrollment are referred to on page two of the summary. Though we recognize that a school can operate effectively at below optimum levels, we are suggesting that for most efficient and economical operation the capacity and enrollment for an elementary school should be about 500; for junior high schools this optimum is 800.

The term "flexibility of building" is used also on page two of the summary. Though there may well be other elements of flexibility, for purposes of applying this criterion the following characteristics were considered:

1. The building is constructed with a high degree of "openness"; fewer walls.
2. Instructional areas are readily accessible to one another.

3. The building is so constructed that its walls can be easily removed or relocated to accommodate a variety of instructional programs. The heating, plumbing and ventilating system is so designed as to readily permit such internal changes.

4. Special instructional spaces are available or can be arranged to support instruction, i.e. media center, large group instructional area, small group instructional areas, operable walls.

5. There is adequate playground area to provide multiple use of space for children of all age levels attending the school and for community use. There is freedom to move easily between the playground area and inside instructional spaces.

These factors that influence flexibility are concerned with design of the building, size, what is included in the basic facility, additions or major renovations, etc.. Appendix P contains some of this basic data for elementary and junior high schools.

FINANCIAL CONSIDERATIONS

Appendix Q provides operating cost estimates (1974-75) for the individual elementary school and junior high school sites. Teacher salaries and costs for instructional materials and supplies are not included since they are a variable expense related to student population and not to a building site.

The estimates for utility costs (heating fuel, electricity, and water) are the most difficult to make. Heating fuel is the major utility expense. Nine schools use fuel oil for heating and the balance use gas. Total fuel usage and price projections had to be made for the entire school district to prepare the budget. We expect that our overall estimate will be reasonably accurate, but estimates for individual schools could deviate appreciably from final actual figures.

Operating costs are annual recurring costs that tend to escalate rapidly. These operating costs could be eliminated if a school or schools were closed and the properties sold or otherwise disposed of.

Non-recurring school closing costs would be developed when specific sites are designated for closing.

Income projections are another key consideration in the school closing deliberations. If the district is faced with a deficit of any substantial proportions, closing schools is one way to reduce the impact of such a deficit. On the other hand, the Board may choose to exercise its stewardship prerogative to close schools and operate the district as economically as it believes is prudent, regardless of whether or not there may be an impending financial crisis.

For reference purposes, four year budget projections are included here. These "estimates" were made as of November 20, 1974 and one notes that a deficit is projected for the end of the 1975-76 school year of $394,000 with increases accumulating in the following years.

One must be aware of the variables that create a surplus or deficit, viz. percent of increase in state equalized valuation (S.E.V.) rate of inflation and settlement of salary contracts with employee groups. Changes in these variables up or down from those used in determining these financial projections could increase the projected deficits or eliminate them entirely. We are already aware of a potential loss of categorical state aid of as much as $300,000 this year. Also, there is some indication that S.E.V. will increase next year more than was anticipated. Trying to "crystal-ball" these variables is speculative but some

UPDATED FOUR YEAR BUDGET PROJECTIONS

(Based Upon Citizens' Millage Committee Projections)

	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
ASSUMPTIONS:				
S.E.V. Increases		3%	4%	5%
Salary Increases		7½%	7½%	7½%
Other Cost Increases		7½%	7½%	7½%
State and Other Revenue Increases		3%	4%	5%
Student Loss Savings Per Student		$675	$725	$780
DATA:				
Student Population	13,825	13,492	13,030	12,602
Enrollment Loss from Prior Year	828	333[a]	462[a]	428[a]
S.E.V.	551,000,000	568,000,000	590,000,000	620,000,000
REVENUE PROJECTION:				
Property Tax Levy: 1974-78 = 33.93[e]	18,695,000	19,272,000	20,019,000	21,037,000
Basic State Aid	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
Other State Revenue[b]	940,000	968,000	1,007,000	1,057,000
Other Revenue[b]	932,000	960,000	998,000	1,048,000
Total Projected Revenue	20,567,000	21,200,000	22,024,000	23,142,000
EXPENDITURES PROJECTION:				
Staff (Salary)[c]	17,007,000	18,083,000	19,139,000	20,278,000
Non-Staff Costs	3,484,000	3,703,000	3,921,000	4,153,000
Total Projected Expenditures[e]	20,491,000	21,786,000	23,060,000	24,431,000
Projected Surplus or (Deficit)	76,000	(586,000)	(1,036,000)	(1,289,000)
Projected Accumulative Equity	192,000[d]	(394,000)	(1,430,000)	(2,719,000)

[a] Based on Parkins, Rogers projections.
[b] These cost figures should increase approximately equal to increases in operating budget.
[c] Staff costs include all salaries, wages, supplemental pay.
[d] The Equity Balance as of June 30, 1974 was $116,000.
[e] .2 mills for maintenance not included.

NOTE: Schedule is updating of Citizens' Millage Committee projections using the 1974-75 Budget for a base, updated enrollment projections, including 1.9 mills approved by Citizens and basing S.E.V. increases on 1974-75 actual. Tax Levy assumes continuance of present millage through 1977-78.

11-20-74

of this must be done in order to proceed with budget development.

REDISTRICTING IMPLICATIONS

Closing schools would require adjustments in attendance area boundaries and consequent redistricting of students. Prior to making a decision about specific schools to be closed, the committee was obliged to analyze each particular school's situation in isolation. Redistricting plans, as reflected in the criteria summaries are, therefore, general not precise. When specific schools are identified for closing the committee would favor seeking recommendations from principals of the schools affected.

Maps of elementary, junior high and senior high attendance areas are included in Appendix R. These are helpful when discussing redistricting possibilities and resultant feeder school patterns.

TRANSPORTATION

Any form of redistricting will result in some additional transportation costs. The reason is that more students will be eligible for bus transportation within the limits of current busing policies. An accurate estimate can be made when redistricting proposals are formulated. The cost per additional bus run ranges from $3,000 to $4,000. To give some indication of the number of students presently transported a data sheet was developed and is included in Appendix S.

PLUS FACTORS RESULTING FROM CLOSING SCHOOLS

Although public education may still be "the favorite child of the American public", the public will not tolerate slipshod practices. With costs increasing drastically, and with other agencies vying for their share of the public dollar, it is a major challenge to get a budget increase when enrollments are declining.

More money will come only when decision-makers in school systems can prove that increased expenditures will result in educational improvement or if it can be shown that uncontrolable inflationary pressures on wages, salaries, materials, supplies, and utilities cannot be totally offset with good cost controls and effective cost reduction programs.

A no-growth or a reduction in growth situation provides an excellent opportunity to cut costs and maintain or improve quality of program if administrators and the public remain objective in their approach to problem-solving.

Excess capacity is a "millstone", a liability--not an asset, in such situations. Excess capacity breeds inefficiencies and results in duplication of services and facilities. The instructional program can also be adversely affected if enrollment in a particular school declines to the point that it is not economically feasible to supply and staff a media center; operate a Learning Resource Center for students with learning disabilities; and provide for programs like art, physical education, vocal and instrumental music.

Elementary associate teachers and itinerant pupil services teachers may be scheduled more efficiently and their non-productive travel time reduced if they were to serve larger enrollment schools. With increased enrollments in schools that remain open, additional Learning Resource Centers could be established.

In a typical school budget, there are usually very limited funds for maintenance and building improvements. By eliminating excess capacity it should be possible to do a better job in this area at the remaining schools.

Operating costs at the individual schools are recurring or continuing costs. These costs are relatively fixed and subject to escalation due to inflationary factors. A single dollar of this type of fixed or semi-fixed expense eliminated today is equivalent to saving more than six dollars within a five-year period, assuming an inflation factor of 7.5% per year. Therefore, closing an elementary school now, one that has a maintenance and operating cost of $83,000 would result in a savings of $500,000+ in a period of five years. The committee considers this economic fact a major determinant in the decision to reduce excess capacity.

TENTATIVE LONG-RANGE PLANS OF SCHOOL STAFFS

As a part of the district's priority on planning for facilities and programs, building principals were asked to consult with their staffs to give thought to plans for the next 5 years. Each principal was asked to complete a brief form to be supplemented by details if there were plans for significant changes. (Appendix T). It should be noted that with the threat of school closings in the offing, some staffs were understandably reticent to develop ambitious plans for buildings that could possibly be closed. After the issue of school closings has been resolved and the future of the schools has stabilized, staffs will be able to make firmer plans. Survey results are summarized in Appendix U.

Two further suggestions have been made by a number of people during the course of the study, viz. that consideration be given to the middle school organization and the year-round school concept. For reference purposes these two suggestions are reviewed briefly here.

THE MIDDLE SCHOOL ORGANIZATION

In recent years a form of organization in which a "middle school" replaces the more common junior high school has come into favor. In this reappraisal of the K-12 form of organization the elementary school houses K through the 5th grade, the middle school, grades 6 through 8 (although one modification calls for a four-year middle school for children in grades 5 through 8), and a senior high school which includes children in grades 9 through 12.

Those who espouse the middle school type of organization justify their convictions on the basis of the social, emotional, and developmental needs of children.

They feel that the crucial period of adolescent change is from 10 years of age to 13, and that many of the developmental tasks such as learning appropriate sex roles, achieving emotional independence and getting along with age mates are accomplished by the age of 13. For this reason they suggest that children of ages 10 through 13 should be grouped together.

Proponents of the middle school also maintain that 7th and 8th grade programs in the traditional junior high school bear small relationships to the 9th grade program which quite frequently follows the time and credit patterns set by the senior high school. Research shows that 9th grade boys at the age of 14 are six to eight percent taller and twelve to fifteen percent heavier than seventh and eighth grade students, thus more physically equivalent to high school boys.

In general, research also shows that 14 year olds today are more sophisticated and tend to have a more serious purpose in life than formerly. Many feel that the developmental tasks identified by Havighurst are already accomplished by the start of the 9th grade.

While the middle school may be a form of organization that the Birmingham Schools could consider, its adoption would have the affect of reducing substantially the number of elementary schools the district would need. It would have little impact on the need of our current junior high school facilities if a three-year middle school were proposed. Referring to the accompanying chart one can see that the excess capacity of the junior highs would still be high enough to permit closing one.

	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
Jr. High capacity	4115	4115	4115	4115	4115
Projected enrollment 6,7,8	3312	3177	3065	2992	2909
Excess capacity	803	938	1050	1123	1206
Sr. High capacity	4231	4231	4231	4231	4231
Projected enrollment 9-12	5048	4903	4749	4672	4487
	-817	-672	-518	-441	-256

However, when the capacity of the senior highs is compared with the projected enrollments it appears that they could not accommodate grade nine students before 1979-80, at the earliest. Therefore, regardless of the merits of the middle school concept we would not be able to implement it in Birmingham without crowding before 1979-80, assuming we were limited to present capacity. It would be possible to do so, on a limited one-school basis, if a junior high were converted to a senior high or if an elementary school were converted to an alternative high school.

THE YEAR-ROUND SCHOOL

Some members of the community have suggested that one alternative that should be considered as we search for solutions to our declining enrollment problems is implementation of a year-round school program. There are a number of plans in effect around the country, including continuous progress plans, 4 quarter plans, 45-15 plans, trimester plans, and summer school plans. (Birmingham has a variation of this latter plan).

Details of these and other plans may be found in any one of many resources.[7] Plans for extending the school year falls into two main groups, viz., (1) those that aim for full utilization of facilities for economy, and (2) those that provide a longer school year in the interest of better education and pupil acceleration.

If Birmingham were to implement a year-round school plan of the type that would place three-fourths of our students in school during each of four quarters of the year, there could be benefits but by so doing we would, in effect, increase our excess capacity by approximately 25%. This would make it possible to close significantly more schools than is presently being contemplated.

Initiating a year-round school plan in Birmingham will not contribute to the solution of our excess capacity situation but rather would compound it. Initiating a limited plan (in one or a few schools) is a viable option if enough parents and students would want it. This alternative has been considered previously but did not receive support. At present there are no plans to consider the year-round school as an option for Birmingham.

Though recommendations are not included in this report, it is hoped that most of the pertinent issues have been reviewed and that most of the data needed for the Board to make decisions regarding the closing of schools are included. The committee will be happy to supply additional data at the Board's request.

FACILITIES STUDY COMMITTEE

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[7] Available in the Office of the Director of Curriculum: A.A.S.A., Year Round Community Schools: Arlington, Virginia, American Association of School Administrators, 1973.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX	
A	Acknowledgment of Excess Capacity
B	Summary of Parkins, Rogers Associates, Inc.
C	Enrollment History and Parkins, Rogers Projections
D	Capacities and Projections
E	Fourth Friday Enrollment Data
F	Elementary School Building Capacities
G	Secondary Building Capacities
H	Excess Student Capacity
I	Percent of Building Utilization
J	Advantages of Large and Small Schools
K	Size of School Sites
L	Efficient Elementary and Junior High School Facilities
M	Elementary Schools: Room Use for 1974-75 and 1975-76
N	Criteria for Closing Schools
O	School Closing Criteria Summaries for 17 Elementary and 5 Junior High Schools
P	Costs of Elementary and Junior High Schools and Additions
Q	Elementary and Junior High Operating Costs
R	Elementary, Junior High, and Senior High Attendance Areas
S	Number and Percent of Students Transported
T	Future Program Plans and Space Needs
V	Tentative Long Range Plans of School Staffs

#5 ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF EXCESS CAPACITY

MOVED: By Trustee Petersen; Supported by Trustee Hartwig

THAT: The Board of Education hereby acknowledges that excess capacity exists in the schools of the district, and that a significant operating inefficiency has been created by declining enrollment. The Board instructs the administration to proceed with dispatch in the study of possible solutions to this problem, including consolidation and closing of schools.

Discussion: Dr. Peckenpaugh stated that the resolution was submitted at the request of Board members at last week's study session. The Trustees expressed differing points of view as to the effect of the resolution on the public. Mr. Dixon proposed placing more emphasis on declining enrollment.

Motion and second withdrawn by Trustee Petersen and Trustee Hartwig.

MOVED: By Trustee Hartwig; Supported by Trustee Petersen

WHEREAS, The general school enrollment in the Birmingham District has declined significantly, and this decline has been projected to continue for the next five years, and

WHEREAS, The Board of Education is seeking to provide the best possible education for each pupil, and at the same time, to operate the public schools efficiently,

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, THAT

The Board of Education hereby acknowledges that excess physical capacity exists, and shall increase in the schools of the district, and the Board directs the administration to study possible solutions.

MOVED: By Trustee Johnson; Supported by Trustee Dixon

THAT: The motion be amended to insert the following paragraph before the final paragraph:

"Whereas, Financial projections for the near future also indicate a continuing problem with substantial deficits projected for the next several years,"

Motion to amend carried 6 - 1. (Mrs. Eicker voted no)

Acknowledgment of Excess Capacity (continued)

MOVED: By Trustee Dixon; Supported by Trustee Petersen

THAT: The words "including the closing of schools" be added at the end of the resolution.

Motion defeated 3 - 4. (Eicker, Hartwig, Johnson, Sosin voted no)

Motion, as amended, carried 6 - 1. (Mrs. Eicker voted no)

Motion, as amended, reads as follows:

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF EXCESS CAPACITY

WHEREAS, The general school enrollment in the Birmingham District has declined significantly, and this decline has been projected to continue for the next five years, and

WHEREAS, The Board of Education is seeking to provide the best possible education for each pupil, and at the same time, to operate the public schools efficiently, and

WHEREAS, Financial projections for the near future also indicate a continuing problem with substantial deficits projected for the next several years,

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, THAT

The Board of Education hereby acknowledges that excess physical capacity exists, and shall increase in the schools of the district, and the Board directs the administration to study possible solutions.

- - - - - - - - -

Explanation: Enrollments in the district have declined from 17,594 in 1967-68 to 13,722 in 1974-75, a loss of 3,872 students. Enrollments are projected to decline to 13,389 in 1975-76 and to 11,665 by 1979-80, a loss of an additional 2,057 students.

The district's building capacity to comfortably accommodate our students is 16,338, leaving projected excess capacity of 2,949 for 1975-76 and 4,673 by 1979-80. (See Appendix for detail.)

APPENDIX A

CORRECTED 11/26/74

SUMMARY OF PARKINS, ROGERS

Grade	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
K	876	811	659	613	607	539
1	795	828	776	664	597	594
2	805	829	860	805	683	628
3	832	835	858	894	834	720
4	909	864	864	887	927	863
5	998	940	895	899	916	969
6	1048	1025	968	921	925	948
Total K-6	6263	6132	5880	5683	5489	5261
7	1103	1070	1051	993	944	948
8	1184	1139	1093	1074	1017	969
9	1215	1220	1163	1118	1098	1039
Total 7-9	3502	3429	3307	3185	3059	2956
10	1254	1248	1243	1191	1142	1117
11	1332	1255	1247	1244	1192	1145
12	1371	1325	1250	1196	1240	1186
Total 10-12	3957	3828	3740	3631	3574	3448
GRAND TOTAL	13722	13389	12927	12499	12122	11665

CORRECTED 11/26/74

ENROLLMENT HISTORY
and
Parkins, Rogers Projections

School	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Adams	684	666	618	584	539	523	474	417	374	381	372	369	369	351
Baldwin	485	487	473	474	415	383	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Beverly	595	599	596	548	538	535	497	474	447	440	405	393	386	375
Bingham Farms	-	-	499	479	437	394	346	355	350	323	301	273	262	246
Bloomfield Vil.	361	361	334	294	256	251	252	237	190	195	184	175	163	162
Evergreen	761	677	567	568	543	530	490	462	429	391	354	322	286	256
Franklin	480	464	378	334	340	326	302	259	243	227	218	212	205	194
Greenfield	562	596	562	544	492	501	553	494	474	492	487	484	472	448
Harlan	658	678	715	705	658	626	561	535	507	472	435	398	373	350
Meadow Lake	686	670	574	535	513	461	417	352	339	338	319	314	310	297
Midvale	336	338	312	320	320	306	331	316	297	276	270	247	222	208
Pembroke	639	643	595	574	545	537	479	430	363	379	365	367	362	368
Pierce	586	629	618	624	597	557	586	547	517	541	546	560	547	533
Quarton	576	596	573	580	559	524	593	582	548	524	479	453	421	393
Torry	477	488	462	459	418	453	421	377	358	369	386	377	384	378
Valley Woods	728	766	395	445	407	384	336	323	302	290	274	265	255	248
Walnut Lake	357	331	418	371	344	344	336	326	337	338	337	331	336	327
Westchester	381	365	294	281	259	252	195	167	188	156	148	143	136	127
TOTALS	9352	9354	8983	8719	8180	7892	7169	6653	6263	6132	5880	5683	5489	5261
Barnum	792	791	711	709	682	649	620	565	537	505	496	496	520	537
Berkshire	1249	1325	1010	1000	1021	1008	945	868	809	797	769	728	666	604
Covington	1072	1094	772	815	807	776	722	703	680	672	653	641	624	602
Derby	1016	1029	1048	1015	994	1036	978	872	827	823	833	795	762	726
West Maple	-	-	800	816	776	737	671	717	649	632	556	525	487	487
TOTALS	4129	4239	4341	4355	4280	4206	3936	3725	3502	3429	3307	3185	3059	2956
Groves	1586	1776	1921	2042	2077	2136	2103	1995	1878	1784	1808	1735	1679	1565
Seaholm	2075	2225	2268	2249	2213	2238	2189	2197	2079	2044	1932	1896	1895	1883
TOTALS	3661	4001	4189	4291	4290	4374	4292	4192	3957	3828	3740	3631	3574	3448
GRAND TOTALS	17142	17594	17513	17366	16750	16472	15397	14570	13722	13389	12927	12499	12122	11665

1984-85		
	Elementary	4543
	Junior High	2620
	Senior High	3278
		10441

APPENDIX C

BIRMINGHAM PUBLIC SCHOOLS
Birmingham, Michigan

Capacities and Projections (1)

	Optimum Capacity With L.R.C.	1974-75 Operating Capacity	Enrollment 1975-76	Enrollment 1976-77	Enrollment 1977-78	Enrollment 1978-79	Enrollment 1979-80	Enrollment 1984-85
ADAMS	621	675	381	372	369	369	351	
BEVERLY	540	594	440	405	393	386	375	
BINGHAM FARMS	486	486	323	301	273	262	246	
BLOOMFIELD VILLAGE	(2) 351	351	195	184	175	163	162	
EVERGREEN	378	432	391	354	322	286	256	
FRANKLIN	(2) 378	378	227	218	212	205	194	
GREENFIELD	513	513	492	487	484	472	448	
HARLAN	675	675	472	435	398	373	350	
MEADOW LAKE	513	567	338	319	314	310	297	
MIDVALE	(2) 351	351	276	270	247	222	208	
PEMBROKE	594	594	379	365	367	362	368	
PIERCE	567	567	541	546	560	547	533	
QUARTON	567	621	524	479	453	421	393	
TORRY	486	540	369	386	377	384	378	
VALLEY WOODS	513	513	290	274	265	255	248	
WALNUT LAKE	351	351	338	337	331	336	327	
WESTCHESTER	378	432	156	148	143	136	127	
	8262 -270(3) 7992	8640 -270(3) 8370	6132	5880	5683	5489	5261	4543
BARNUM	710	753	505	496	496	520	537	
BERKSHIRE	932	932	797	769	728	666	604	
COVINGTON	911	954	672	653	641	624	602	
DERBY	889	932	823	833	795	762	726	
WEST MAPLE	673	717	632	556	525	487	487	
	4115	4288	3429	3307	3185	3059	2956	2620
GROVES	2131	2131	1784	1808	1735	1679	1565	
SEAHOLM	2100	2100	2044	1932	1896	1895	1883	
	4231	4231	3828	3740	3631	3574	3448	3278
TOTALS	16,338	16,889	13,389	12,927	12,499	12,122	11,665	10,441

(1) Projections taken from Parkins-Rogers Report 11-4-74.
(2) Capacity too small to provide for Learning Resource Center.
(3) Accounts for special ed rooms and departmental offices.

FG:aw 11-21-74

APPENDIX D

Corrected 11/26/74

FOURTH FRIDAY ENROLLMENT DATA*
1966 - 1974

Grade	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
K	1431	1385	1314	1250	1130	974	917	871	876
1	1228	859	1153	1138	1047	1015	871	827	795
2	1254	1065	1212	1154	1102	1070	933	845	805
3	1274	1755	1255	1202	1110	1139	1039	920	832
4	1373	1413	1313	1256	1214	1156	1079	1010	909
5	1433	1313	1347	1355	1238	1234	1127	1069	998
6	1359	1564	1389	1365	1339	1304	1203	1111	1048
Total K-6	9352	9354	8983	8720	8180	7892	7169	6653	6263
7	1411	1408	1475	1440	1350	1340	1251	1188	1103
8	1353	1432	1423	1484	1430	1388	1322	1261	1184
9	1365	1399	1443	1431	1500	1478	1363	1276	1215
Total 7-9	4129	4239	4341	4355	4280	4206	3936	3725	3502
10	1350	1485	1453	1488	1463	1526	1435	1373	1254
11	1179	1349	1445	1430	1469	1436	1469	1410	1332
12	1132	1167	1291	1373	1358	1412	1388	1409	1371
Total 10-12	3661	4001	4189	4291	4290	4374	4292	4192	3957
GRAND TOTAL	17142	17594	17513	17366	16750	16472	15397	14570	13722

*Does not include special education students

APPENDIX E

BIRMINGHAM PUBLIC SCHOOLS

ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
BUILDING CAPACITIES*

	Kindergarten Classrooms	Grades 1-6 Classrooms	Classrooms used for art, vocal music, other activities	Total Classrooms	Kindergarten Capacity	Grades 1-6 Capacity	Total Capacity	Emergency Capacity without Activities Room	Special Education Classrooms	Departmental Offices	Potential L.R.C. Rooms
ADAMS	2	21	3	26	108	567	675	702			
BEVERLY	2	18	3	23	108	486	594	621			
BINGHAM FARMS	2	16	2	20	108	432	540	540	2		
BLOOMFIELD VILLAGE	1	11	3	15	54	297	351	378		3	
EVERGREEN	1	14	2	17	54	378	432	432			
FRANKLIN	1	12	3	16	54	324	378	405			
GREENFIELD	2	17	3	22	108	459	567	594	2		
HARLAN	2	23	3	28	108	621	729	756	2		
MEADOW LAKE	2	17	3	22	108	459	567	594			
MIDVALE	1	11	3	15	54	297	351	378			
PEMBROKE	2	20	3	25	108	540	648	675	3		
PIERCE	2	19	3	24	108	513	621	648	2		
QUARTON	2	19	3	24	108	513	621	648			
TORRY	2	16	3	21	108	432	540	567		1	
VALLEY WOODS	2	17	3	22	108	459	567	594	2		
WALNUT LAKE	1	13	3	17	54	351	405	432	2		
WESTCHESTER	1	14	3	18	54	378	432	459	4	1	
Sub Totals	28	278	49	355	1512	7506	9018	9423	19	5	12
Special Education & Dept. Offices		-24	24			-648	-648	-648			
TOTALS	28	254	73	355	1512	6858	8370	8755			
							-324 8046				

*Capacity based on an average of 27 pupils per room

APPENDIX F

FC/tn
11-15-74

SECONDARY BUILDING CAPACITIES*
Birmingham Public Schools

	Regular Classrooms (A)	Large Classrooms (B)	Normal Capacity (A) x 27 plus (B) x 35; 80% Use (C)	Emergency Use Classrooms Including Cafeteria (D)	Emergency Capacity (C)+ (D) x 20; 80% Use (E)	Special Ed. Classrooms *** (F)	LGI and Auditoriums (G)
BARNUM	29**	3	710	4	774	2	-
BERKSHIRE	38	4	932	5	1012	2	-
COVINGTON	37	4	911	5	991	2	1
DERBY	36	4	889	2	921	2	-
WEST MAPLE	26	4	673	3	721	2	1
GROVES	87	9	2131	10	2291	2	1
SEAHOLM	83	11	2100	10	2260	2	1
TOTALS	336	39	8346	39	8970	14	4

* Capacities on this chart are based on the number of available "teaching stations" and computed with an assumption of 80% utilization.

** Barnum - The "Old" wing is excluded except for 3 classrooms currently being used for math.

*** - Includes rooms for additional Learning Resource Centers.

DAN:aw
10-18-73

APPENDIX G

EXCESS STUDENT CAPACITY*

1975-1976
1976-1977
1979-1980

	CAPACITIES (Space reserved for L.R.C. in all but * schools)	ENROLLMENT 1975-1976	ENROLLMENT 1976-1977	ENROLLMENT 1979-1980	EXCESS CAPACITY 1975-1976	EXCESS CAPACITY 1976-1977	EXCESS CAPACITY 1979-1980
ADAMS	621	381	372	351	240	249	270
BEVERLY	540	440	405	375	100	135	165
BINGHAM FARMS	486	323	301	246	163	185	240
BLOOMFIELD VILLAGE	351*	195	184	162	156	167	189
EVERGREEN	378	391	354	256	- 13	24	122
FRANKLIN	378*	227	218	194	151	160	184
GREENFIELD	513	492	487	448	21	26	65
HARLAN	675	472	435	350	203	240	325
MEADOW LAKE	513	338	319	297	175	194	216
MIDVALE	351*	276	270	208	75	81	143
PEMBROKE	594	379	365	368	215	229	226
PIERCE	567	541	546	533	26	21	34
QUARTON	567	524	479	393	43	88	174
TORRY	486	369	386	378	117	100	108
VALLEY WOODS	513	290	274	248	223	239	265
WALNUT LAKE	351	338	337	327	13	14	24
WESTCHESTER	378	156	148	127	222	230	251
TOTALS	8262	6132	5880	5261	2130	2382	3001
	-270 **				-270	-270	-270
	7992				1860	2112	2731
BARNUM	710	505	496	537	205	214	173
BERKSHIRE	932	797	769	604	135	163	328
COVINGTON	911	672	653	602	239	258	309
DERBY	889	823	833	726	66	56	163
WEST MAPLE	673	632	556	487	41	117	186
TOTALS	4115	3429	3307	2956	686	808	1159
GROVES	2131	1784	1808	1565	347	323	566
SEAHOLM	2100	2044	1932	1883	56	168	217
TOTALS	4231	3828	3740	3448	403	491	789
GRAND TOTALS	16,338	13,389	12,927	11,665	3,232	3,681	4,940

*Does not include special education or departmental use

** Deduction of 270 is necessary to account for 10 rooms reserved for departmental and special education use

FG/tn
1/8/75

APPENDIX H

PERCENT OF BUILDING
UTILIZATION I*
1975-1976
1976-1977
1979-1980

	CAPACITY (Space reserved for L.R.C. in all but * schools)	ENROLLMENT 1975-1976	ENROLLMENT 1976-1977	ENROLLMENT 1979-1980	PERCENT UTILIZATION 1975-1976	PERCENT UTILIZATION 1976-1977	PERCENT UTILIZATION 1979-1980
ADAMS	621	381	372	351	61	60	57
BEVERLY	540	440	405	375	81	75	69
BINGHAM FARMS	486	323	301	246	66	62	51
BLOOMFIELD VILLAGE	351*	195	184	162	56	52	46
EVERGREEN	378	391	354	256	100	94	68
FRANKLIN	378*	227	218	194	60	58	51
GREENFIELD	513	492	487	448	96	95	87
HARLAN	675	472	435	350	70	64	52
MEADOW LAKE	513	338	319	297	66	62	58
MIDVALE	351*	276	270	208	79	77	59
PEMBROKE	594	379	365	368	64	61	62
PIERCE	567	541	546	533	95	96	94
QUARTON	567	524	479	393	92	84	69
TORRY	486	369	386	378	76	79	78
VALLEY WOODS	513	290	274	248	57	53	48
WALNUT LAKE	351	338	337	327	96	96	93
WESTCHESTER	378	156	148	127	41	39	33
TOTALS	8262 -270 7992	6132	5880	5261	76	74	66
BARNUM	710	505	496	537	71	70	76
BERKSHIRE	932	797	769	604	86	83	65
COVINGTON	911	672	653	602	74	72	66
DERBY	889	823	833	726	93	94	82
WEST MAPLE	673	632	556	487	94	83	72
TOTALS:	4115	3429	3307	2956	83	80	72
GROVES	2131	1784	1808	1565	84	85	73
SEAHOLM	2100	2044	1932	1883	97	92	90
TOTALS	4231	3828	3740	3448	90	88	81
GRAND TOTALS	16,338	13,389	12,927	11,665	82	79	71

*Does not include special education or departmental use

FG/tn
12/30/74

APPENDIX I

ADVANTAGES OF LARGE AND SMALL SCHOOLS

Before identifying the advantages of large and small elementary and junior high schools, the Facilities Committee established enrollments characterizing each. A large elementary school has been defined as one having an enrollment of 500 or more. A large junior high school has been defined as one having an enrollment of 800 or more.

Advantages - small schools:

1. The opportunity exists for a more personalized "climate" within a small school. A closer peer relationship may exist, as well as a closer relationship between the school and the family.
2. Small schools may be physically closer to the homes of students they serve than larger schools. Therefore, transportation costs may be less and the need for busing students may be minimized.

Advantages - large schools:

1. Operating expenses are less in a larger school (examples: per pupil costs for office and administrative services, heating and lighting, and maintenance and custodial services).
2. Scheduling of associate and special service staff can be accomplished more efficiently among large schools. Time spent in interschool travel among small schools becomes time spent in providing educational services and instruction.
3. There are usually fewer combination classes in schools that have two or more sections at each grade level. In addition, the possibility exists for providing diversity of teacher talent and experience and a range of pupil placement options. Classes are also easier to balance in size.
4. If the Media Center (library) is to provide adequate instructional services to pupils the school would have sufficient enrollment to justify the employment of a full-time media specialist (librarian). In a similar fashion, the large school can support a full-time principal and clerk.

DAN:aw
11-14-74

SIZE OF SCHOOL SITES (ACRES)

ADAMS	3.4	MIDVALE	5.7
BARNUM	5.0	MEADOW LAKE	9.5
BEVERLY	10.0	PEMBROKE	10.5
BERKSHIRE	32.0	PIERCE	13.1
BLOOMFIELD VILLAGE	4.0	QUARTON	7.0
COVINGTON	20.0	SEAHOLM	46.0
DERBY	32.0	TORRY	7.0
EVERGREEN	10.3	VALLEY WOODS	7.5
FRANKLIN	5.0	WALNUT LAKE	7.0
GREENFIELD	13.1	WESTCHESTER	10.0
GROVES	50.0	BINGHAM FARMS	10.0
HARLAN	10.0	WEST MAPLE	20.0

11/27/74

AN EFFICIENT ELEMENTARY SCHOOL FACILITY

An effective, efficient elementary school facility is one which incorporates the best combination of the following:

1. Located in the center of its attendance area and so situated that the children can walk safely or be transported to school in a reasonably short time.
2. Sends its graduates to a single junior high school.
3. The capacity of an elementary building should be such that it can comfortably accommodate an optimum of 500 students and a minimum of two to three classes (average 27, and 900 square feet for regular rooms) per grade level. Additionally, there should be adequate instructional space reserved for art, phys ed, vocal and instrumental music, media center, a learning resource center for students with learning disabilities, and at least one activities room. Space should be assured for community use of school programs. This need not necessarily be additional space for the exclusive use by the community.

The building should be educationally flexible. There should be ready access from classrooms to special instructional service areas such as the media center.

4. The school site should have adequate space (optimum 10 acres). It should be free of hazards and have adequate play areas for primary and upper elementary children as well as accommodations for community use.
5. The building should be easily maintained, at relatively low cost.

DAN:FG:aw
12-12-74

APPENDIX L

AN EFFICIENT JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL FACILITY

An effective, efficient junior high school facility is one which incorporates the best combination of the following:

1. Located in the center of its attendance area and so situated that the children can walk safely or be transported to school in a reasonably short time.
2. Sends its graduates to a single senior high school.
3. The capacity of a junior high school building should be such that it can comfortably accommodate 800 students as optimum and 700 as a minimum.
4. There should be adequate instructional space for a full range of academic classes averaging 27 students per class. In addition, there should be suitable space for industrial arts, home economics, art, physical education, vocal and instrumental music, media center, and a learning resource center for students with learning disabilities, and adequate space to accommodate departmental and counseling staffs. Space should be assured for community use of school programs. This need not necessarily be additional space for the exclusive use by the community.

   The building should be educationally flexible. There should be ready access from classrooms to special instructional service areas such as the media center.
5. The school site should have adequate space (optimum 20 acres). It should be free of hazards and have adequate athletic fields as well as accommodations for community use.
6. The building should be easily maintained at relatively low cost.

FG:aw
12-13-74

APPENDIX L

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS: ROOM USE FOR
1974-75

ESTIMATES FOR
1975-76

	CLASSROOMS	ART-MUSIC-INSTRUMENTAL AND ACTIVITIES	SPECIAL EDUCATION AND LEARNING CENTERS	DEPARTMENT USE	K-6 ROOMS	EXCESS UNASSIGNED ROOMS 1974-75	ESTIMATE OF EXCESS UNASSIGNED ROOMS FOR 1975-76
ADAMS	26	4			13	9	
BEVERLY	23	4			16	3	
BINGHAM FARMS	20	3	2		13	2	
BLOOMFIELD VILLAGE	15	3		3	7	2	
EVERGREEN	17	2			15	0	
FRANKLIN	16	4			9	3	
GREENFIELD	22	3	2		17	0	
HARLAN	28	4	2		18	4	
MEADOW LAKE	22	4			12	6	
MIDVALE	15	3			11	1	
PEMBROKE	25	4	1 2		13	5	
PIERCE	24	4	2		18	0	
QUARTON	24	4			20	0	
TORRY	21	3		1	12	5	
VALLEY WOODS	22	4	2		11	5	
WALNUT LAKE	17	3	2		12	0	
WESTCHESTER	18	3	4	1	7	3	
TOTALS	355	59	19	5	224	48	58

FG/tn
11-20-74

APPENDIX M

#6

CRITERIA FOR SCHOOL CLOSING

Resolved, that The following criteria are to be used in the Board's deliberation in selecting schools to be considered for closing:

CRITERIA TO BE CONSIDERED FOR SELECTION OF SCHOOLS TO BE CLOSED

The Board of Education agrees that the criteria to be used in selecting schools to be considered for closing shall include but not necessarily be limited to the following:

LOCATION

1. If this school were closed, adjacent schools would adequately accommodate redistricted children.
2. Feeder school patterns would be relatively maintained or improved if this school were closed.
3. Transportation difficulties created, including costs, would be relatively the same or less if this school were closed.
4. The number and percentage of children bused to this school is relatively high.
5. This school could be closed without creating serious safety problems.

ADEQUACY OF FACILITY

6. The capacity of this building does not approach optimum standards for efficient operation.
7. This building is educationally less flexible.
8. The useable size of the site does not approach optimum standards for a school of its capacity.
9. Costs of maintenance and operation are relatively high. Closing this building would result in relatively higher savings.
10. The need for major (costly) maintenance or renovation of this building and site will be greater.

ENROLLMENT

11. Projected enrollments for this school do not approach the optimum standards for efficient operation.
12. Present and projected enrollments are low in relation to the building's capacity.
13. Projected enrollment for this school indicates a significant decline.

DISPOSAL OF FACILITY

14. If this building is closed it would rate relatively high in regard to salability, leasing, or alternative use by the district or community.
15. Zoning or legal restrictions would not inhibit disposal of this building.

IMPACT ON COMMUNITY

16. Closing this school would affect relatively fewer students and families.
17. Closing this school would not seriously curtail the community-use-of-school programs.

APPLICATION OF SCHOOL CLOSING FACTORS TO ADAMS SCHOOL

I. LOCATION

A. Capacity of adjacent schools to accommodate

	1975-76	1976-77	1979-80
1. Enrollment	381	372	351
2. Excess capacity of adjacent schools:			
Harlan	203	240	325
Pembroke	215	229	226
Torry	117	100	108
Total	535	569	659

Quarton and Pierce are also adjacent but probably would not be used as receiving schools. The three adjacent schools listed could adequately accommodate redistricted children.

B. Resulting feeder school patterns

Junior High served by Adams: Derby

Students redistricted to Harlan, Pembroke and Torry would continue to feed into Derby.

C. Transportation

Number of students currently bused 45

Percent of students currently bused 12%

If Adams were closed all children redistricted to Harlan, and most to Pembroke, would need to be transported. Students attending Torry would walk. An estimated two additional bus loads would need to be transported.

D. Safety Considerations

No new safety conditions would be created if Adams were closed.

II. ADEQUACY OF FACILITY

A. Capacity of facility 621

The building meets optimum capacity standards

B. Flexibility of building

Adams has a low degree of flexibility.

C. Size of usable site

Size of site: 3.4 acres

Adams has the smallest site of any school in the district. The playground is very limited in size for the capacity of the school. On-site parking is very limited.

D. Cost of maintenance and operation

1. Current maintenance and operating budget $95,350
2. Operating cost per unit of capacity $154

There are no major maintenance problems.

E. Need for major renovation

1. Some floors need replacement
2. Twenty percent of the windows need to be replaced.
3. Boilers are 53 years old.

III. ENROLLMENT

	1975-76	1976-77	1979-80
A. Projected enrollment	381	372	351

Enrollments are projected to remain reasonably stable but below the optimum.

B. Present enrollment (1974-75) 374

C. Building capacity

	1975-76	1976-77	1979-80
With a capacity of 621 the percent of utilization is projected to be:	61%	60%	57%

IV. DISPOSAL OF FACILITY

A. Possibility of salability, leasing or alternative use

If the school were closed, community members have suggested use as a city park.

B. Zoning or legal restrictions

The school site is located within a single-family zoned area.

C. Worth of Facility in Resale

Undetermined

V. IMPACT

A. Number of pupils and families affected	1975-76	1976-77
Number of pupils affected	381	372
Number of families affected	260	254

B. Community Use

The building is used after school hours by:

Three girl scout troops
Two Brownie Troops
One Cub Scout Pack
Campfire Girls
Bluebird Scouts
5th and 6th grade boys and girls basketball
junior high basketball (7th and 8th grades)
dog training classes

C. Community interest and support

Evidences of community support include:
A supportive PTA, parent volunteers in the Media Center, a well-staffed Bucket Brigade Program, an active site committee, an ecology club, the picture lady program and a music appreciation program.

Parents maintain the landscaped and planted areas especially during the summer. A parent group is organized to oppose the closing of Adams School.

APPLICATION OF SCHOOL CLOSING FACTORS TO BEVERLY SCHOOL

I. LOCATION

A. Capacity of adjacent schools to accommodate	1975-76	1976-77	1979-80
1. Enrollment	440	405	375
2. Excess capacity of adjacent schools:			
Evergreen	0	24	122
Greenfield	21	26	65
Midvale	75	81	143
Pierce	26	21	34
Valley Woods	223	239	265
Total	345	391	629

Adjacent schools could not accommodate students if Beverly were closed until 1976-77.

B. Resulting feeder school patterns

Junior High served by Beverly: Barnum and Berkshire

Students redistricted to Evergreen and Valley Woods would feed into Berkshire. Those attending Pierce and Greenfield would later attend Barnum and those redistricted to Midvale would go to Covington.

C. Transportation

Number of students currently bused 64

Percent of students currently bused 14%

All students attending Midvale and Valley Woods would be transported. A few students could walk to Greenfield, Evergreen and Pierce, but most would need to be transported. Generally, the closing of Beverly would require a significant increase in transportation.

D. Safety considerations

Students redistricted to Evergreen would need to get across Thirteen Mile Road. No other safety problems would be created.

II. ADEQUACY OF FACILITY

A. Capacity of Facility 540

This building meets optimum capacity standards

B. Flexibility of building

Beverly has a medium degree of flexibility.

C. Size of usable site

Size of site: 10.0 acres

The playground is one of the larger ones in the district. There is ample parking.

D. Cost of maintenance and operation

1. Current maintenance and operating budget $88,750
2. Operating cost per unit of capacity $164

There are no major maintenance problems at Beverly.

E. Need for Major Renovation

The water main may need replacing in the foreseeable future.

III. ENROLLMENT	1975-76	1976-77	1979-80
A. Projected enrollment	440	405	375

Enrollments are projected to be a little below optimum

B. Present Enrollment (1974-75) 447

C. Building capacity	1975-76	1976-77	1979-80
With a capacity of 540 the percent of utilization is projected to be:	81%	75%	69%

IV. DISPOSAL OF FACILITY

A. Possibility of salability, leasing or alternative use

Undetermined; no inquiries have been received.

B. Zoning or legal restrictions

The major portion of this site is adjacent to a single family zoned area. The south-east side of the site abuts commercial property.

C. Worth of facility in resale

Undetermined.

V. IMPACT

A. Number of pupils and families affected	1975-76	1976-77
Number of pupils affected	440	405
Number of families affected	313	288

B. Community Use

The building is used beyond the regular instruction program as follows:

Boy Scouts and Cub Scouts
Four Brownie Troops and two Bluebird Groups
Community education - nine classes (activities) during the fall term with sixteen classes (activities) starting after Christmas vacation. These activities include children, adults, and senior citizens.

C. Community Interest and Support

The principal of Beverly School has indicated there is strong community support for the school. However, he objects to using the list of "evidences" provided by the principal since they understandably may reflect a bias.

APPLICATION OF SCHOOL CLOSING FACTORS TO: Bingham Farms School

I. LOCATION

A. Capacity of adjacent schools to accommodate.

		1975-76	1976-77	1979-80
1. Enrollment		323	301	246
2. Excess capacity of adjacent schools:				
	Franklin	151	160	184
	Valley Woods	223	239	265
	Total	374	399	449

Adjacent schools could accommodate all students if Bingham Farms were closed.

B. Resulting feeder school patterns.

Junior High served by Bingham Farms: Berkshire

Students redistricted to Valley Woods would continue to feed into Berkshire. Students redistricted to Franklin would then attend West Maple.

C. Transportation.

Number of students currently bused. 173

Percent of students currently bused. 49%

If Bingham Farms were closed, almost all students would need to be transported requiring an estimated 3 additional bus loads.

D. Safety consideration.

Children redistricted to Franklin would need to cross Telegraph Road, a main traffic artery.
Lahser would also have to be crossed by some children walking to Valley Woods School.

II. ADEQUACY OF FACILITY

A. Capacity of facility. 486

This building meets optimum capacity standards.

B. Flexibility of building.

Bingham Farms has a high degree of flexibility.

C. Size of usable site. 10.0 acres

Usable play area is significantly reduced during much of the year due to inadequate drainage.

D. Cost of maintenance and operation.

1. Current maintenance and operating budget. $93,150
2. Operating cost per unit of capacity. $192

There are no major maintenance problems.

E. Need for major renovation.

There is a drainage problem that probably will not be solved until the village installs storm sewers.

III. ENROLLMENT

	1975-76	1976-77	1979-80
A. Projected Enrollment.	323	301	246

Projected enrollment falls short of the optimum range.

B. Present Enrollment. (1974-75) 350

Present enrollment falls short of the optimum range.

C. Building capacity.	1975-76	1976-77	1979-80
With a capacity of 486 the percent of utilization is projected to be:	66%	62%	51%

IV. DISPOSAL OF FACILITY

A. Possibility of salability, leasing or alternative use.

Unable to determine; no inquiries have been received.

B. Zoning or legal restrictions.

The school site is located within a single-family zoned area.

C. Worth of facility in resale.

Undetermined.

V. IMPACT

A. Number of pupils and families affected.

	1975-76	1976-77
Number of pupils affected	323	301
Number of families affected	220	200

B. Community Use.

1. Presently being used by Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts and Brownies for Pack and Den Meetings.
2. After-school interest groups: Gymnastics, Sports, Art, Nature Study, sponsored by the P.T.O.
3. The L.G.I. has been used extensively for district-wide meetings and in-service programs, such as the Environmental Center Group.
4. Playground used extensively during spring and summer by Little League.
5. Present planning for next year to extend to daytime activities for adult groups, depending on available space.

C. Community Interest and Support.

Wide-spread mother volunteer programs in many areas, active financial support by the P.T.O for additional materials, programs and supplies to supplement our regular budget.

APPLICATION OF SCHOOL CLOSING FACTORS TO BLOOMFIELD VILLAGE SCHOOL

I. LOCATION

A. Capacity of adjacent schools to accommodate

	1975-76	1976-77	1979-80
1. Enrollment	195	184	162
2. Excess capacity of adjacent schools:			
Quarton	43	88	174
Westchester	222	230	251
Total	265	318	425

Westchester could accommodate all students from Bloomfield Village. Quarton could receive some students.

B. Resulting feeder school patterns

Junior High served by Bloomfield Village Covington

Redistricted Bloomfield Village students would continue to feed into Covington.

C. Transportation

Number of students currently bused 74

Percent of students currently bused 39%

If Bloomfield Village were closed, there would probably not be a need to bus significantly more students.

D. Safety considerations

If Bloomfield Village were closed, students redistricted to Westchester would need to get across Maple Road. Normally, this would be about 75 students. If students were bused for safety reasons, this would require busing all 195 (1975-76).

II. ADEQUACY OF FACILITY

A. Capacity of facility

Capacity is below the optimum standard.

B. Flexibility of building

Bloomfield Village has a low degree of flexibility.

C. Size of usable site

Size of site: 4.0 acres

D. Cost of maintenance and operation

1. Current maintenance and operating budget $68,675
2. Operating cost per unit of capacity $243

There are no major maintenance problems. To run the building at capacity would probably justify a full-time principal and additional custodial services.

E. Need for major renovation

The Media Center should be enlarged and relocated. For the building to operate at capacity, departmental offices would need to be relocated.

III. ENROLLMENT	1975-76	1976-77	1979-80
A. Projected enrollmenc	195	184	162

Projected enrollments will be well below the optimum.

B. Present enrollment (1974-75) 204*

*Includes kindergarten children presently attending Westchester.

C. Building capacity	1975-76	1976-77	1979-80
With a capacity of 351 the percent of utilization is projected to be:	56%	52%	46%

IV. DISPOSAL OF FACILITY

A. Possibility of salability, leasing or alternative use

The building has been inspected by representatives of the Oakland County Police Academy and a Detroit church spokesman has made an inquiry as to its suitability as a church building. Members of the community have suggested use as an administration center for the district.

B. Zoning or legal restrictions

The school site is located within a single family zoned area.

C. Worth of facility in resale

Undetermined.

V. IMPACT

A. Number of pupils and families affected

Number of pupils and families affected	1975-76	1976-77
Number of pupils affected	195	184
Number of families affected	128	121

B. Community use

The building is used by the community beyond the regular instructional program as follows:

Monthly Bloomfield Village Assocation Meetings, P.T.A. Board and General Meetings, After school classes for children sponsored by the Bloomfield Village School P.T.A., such as karate, tumbling, guitar, soccer, basketball, etc., Little League Baseball, Occasional large group and small group parent meetings.

C. Community interest and support

Strong, large and interested PTA, strong support of PTA and community in past school closing and dual-principal issues, financial contributions by PTA to the school to purchase educational equipment, materials and supplies. Leadership role by PTA and Site Committee in developing, implementing and financing an outdoor site improvement program at Bloomfield Village.

Parents run hot dog and hamburger lunches for children, pancake suppers, book fairs, and ice cream socials run by PTA. Volunteer parents working in school to support various programs and teachers, such as: library programs, classroom aides for teachers, hot dog lunch program, supervision of children, countless room mother activities, field trip assistance, resource people, and Junior Great Book Program for children.

APPLICATION OF SCHOOL CLOSING FACTORS TO EVERGREEN SCHOOL

I. LOCATION

A. Capacity of adjacent schools to accommodate.

		1975-76	1976-77	1979-80
1. Enrollment		391	354	256
2. Excess capacity of adjacent schools				
	Beverly	100	135	165
	Valley Woods	223	239	265
	Total	323	374	430

Adjacent schools could not accommodate Evergreen children if it were closed in 1975-76.

B. Resulting feeder school patterns.

Junior High served by Evergreen: Berkshire

Students redistricted to Beverly or Valley Woods would continue to feed into Berkshire.

C. Transportation.

Number of students currently bused. 0

Percent of students currently bused. 0%

All students redistricted to Valley Woods and most going to Beverly would need to be transported. An estimated six bus loads would need to be transported as of 1975-76.

D. Safety consideration.

Students walking to Beverly would need to get across Thirteen Mile Road.

II. ADEQUACY OF FACILITY

A. Capacity of facility. 378

This building falls short of optimum capacity standards.

B. Flexibility of building.

Evergreen has a high degree of flexibility.

APPENDIX O

C. Size of usable site.

Size of site: 10.3 acres

Though the front of the site is generally not usable there is sufficient playground for the enrollment.

D. Cost of maintenance and operation.

1. Current maintenance and operating budget. $94,650

2. Operating cost per unit of capacity. $ 250

There are no major maintenance problems at Evergreen.

E. Need for major renovation.

No major maintenance or renovation is needed.

III. ENROLLMENT

	1975-76	1976-77	1979-80
A. Projected enrollment.	391	354	256

Projected enrollments will continue to decline below the optimum.

B. Present enrollment (1974-75). 429

	1975-76	1976-77	1979-80
C. Building capacity.			
With a capacity of 378, the percent of utilization is projected to be:	100%	94%	68%

IV. DISPOSAL OF FACILITY

A. Possibility of salability, leasing, or alternative use.

Unable to determine; no inquiries have been received.

B. Zoning or legal restrictions.

The school site is located within a single family zoned area.

C. Worth of facility in resale.

V. IMPACT

	1975-76	1976-77
A. Number of pupils and families affected.		
1. Number of pupils affected.	391	354
2. Number of families affected.	251	227

B. Community use.

Six brownie and girl scout groups utilize the building weekly and monthly both day and evening. Five cub scout and boy scout groups use the building weekly and monthly. (One of these groups is a leadership training group for the North Trails boy scout leaders.)

C. Community interest and support.

Indications that there is interest in support for the school by the community relates to the variety of functions which parents involve themselves in and the direct support they provide at school programs, such as: hot dog lunches every two weeks, book fairs, volunteer functions: ESL, bucket brigade, clerical, library, and other volunteer activities.

APPLICATION OF SCHOOL CLOSING FACTORS TO FRANKLIN

I. LOCATION

A. Capacity of adjacent schools to accommodate

	1975-76	1976-77	1979-80
1. Enrollment	227	218	194
2. Excess capacity of adjacent schools:			
Bingham Farms	163	185	240
Meadow Lake	175	194	216
Total	338	379	456

Adjacent schools could adequately accommodate redistricted children if Franklin were closed.

B. Resulting feeder school patterns

Junior High served by Franklin: West Maple

Students redistricted to Meadow Lake would continue to feed into West Maple. Those going to Bingham Farms would later go to Berkshire.

C. Transportation

Number of students currently bused 119

Percent of students currently bused 49%

All students redistricted to Bingham Farms and Meadow Lake would need to be transported. This would require an estimated two additional bus loads.

D. Safety considerations

No safety problems would be created by closing Franklin.

II. ADEQUACY OF FACILITY

A. Capacity of facility 378

This building falls short of optimum capacity standards.

B. Flexibility of building

Franklin has a low degree of flexibility.

APPENDIX O

C. Size of usable site

Size of site 5.0 acres

The playground is limited in size for the capacity of the school.

D. Cost of maintenance and operation

1. Current mainteance and operating budget $81.170
2. Operating cost per unit of capacity $215

There are no major maintenance problems at Franklin.

E. Need for major renovation

There are no major maintenance or renovation needs at present.

III. ENROLLMENT	1975-76	1976-77	1979-80
A. Projected enrollment	227	218	194

Projected enrollments will continue to decline and will be well below the optimum.

B. Present enrollment (1974-75) 243

C. Building capacity

	1975-76	1976-77	1979-80
With a capacity of 378 the percent utilization is projected to be:	60%	58%	51%

IV. DISPOSAL OF FACILITY

A. Possibility of salability, leasing or alternative use

A representative of a Detroit Church made an inquiry regarding use as a church building. One suggestion received posed use as a shopping center for a mall or mini shops. Community members have suggested use as a library and for other governmental offices.

B. Zoning or legal restrictions

The school site is located within a single-family zoned area.

C. Worth of facility in resale

Undetermined.

V. IMPACT

A. Number of pupils and families affected

	1975-76	1976-77
Number of pupils affected	227	218
Number of families affected	159	153

B. Community Use

Creative Living Classes - twenty three scheduled to begin in February. Seventeen were scheduled this past semester ending December 20th. The Village Council will meet in the building in January and continue to meet every month.

C. Community interest and support

Village Council voted to support keeping Franklin open. Historical Society is supportive. Parents have organized to survey the total community for interest. There have been many group meetings of citizens to discuss and plan a program or plan to convince the Board to keep the school open.

APPLICATION OF SCHOOL CLOSING FACTORS TO GREENFIELD

I. LOCATION

A. Capacity of adjacent schools to accommodate

		1975-76	1976-77	1979-80
1. Enrollment		492	487	448
2. Excess capacity of adjacent schools:				
	Beverly	100	135	165
	Pierce	26	21	34
	Total	126	156	199

Adjacent schools could not accommodate children if Greenfield were closed.

B. Resulting feeder school patterns

Junior High served by Greenfield Barnum

Students redistricted to Pierce would continue to feed into Barnum. Those going to Beverly would later attend either Barnum or Berkshire.

C. Transportation

Number of students currently bused 143

Percent of students currently bused 30%

If Greenfield were closed significantly more students would need to be transported.

D. Safety considerations

No safety problems would be created by closing Greenfield.

II. ADEQUACY OF FACILITY

A. Capacity of Facility 513

This building meets optimum capacity standards.

B. Flexibility of building

Greenfield has a medium degree of flexibility.

APPENDIX O

C. Size of usable site

Size of site 13.1 acres

This school has the largest of all elementary school sites.

D. Cost of maintenance and operating

1. Current maintenance and operating budget $100,050
2. Operating cost per unit of capacity $195

There are no major maintenance problems. Large quantities of corridor glass and wings some distance from the heating plant cause heating problems.

E. Need for major renovation

No major maintenance or renovation projects are contemplated.

III. ENROLLMENT	1975-76	1976-77	1979-80
A. Projected enrollment	492	487	448

Enrollment will remain reasonably stable and close to the optimum

B. Present enrollment (1974-75) 474

C. Building capacity

	1975-76	1976-77	1979-80
With a capacity of 513 the percent of utilization is projected to be:	96%	95%	87%

IV. DISPOSAL OF FACILITY

A. Possibility of salability, leasing or alternative use

Undetermined; no inquiries have been received

B. Zoning or legal restrictions

The North, West and South sides of the site are adjacent to single-family zones areas. The East side of the site abuts a commercially zoned area.

C. Worth of facility in Resale

Undetermined

V. IMPACT

A. Number of pupils and families affected	1975-76	1976-77
Number of pupils affected	492	487
Number of families affected	347	343

B. Community Use

The following organizations make regular use of our building: Pinewood Manor Homeowner's Association, Boy Scouts, Cub Scouts, Blood Bank, Parent-Teacher-Student Association, Girl Scouts, Brownies, and Greenfield-Beverly Hills Improvement Association Elections.

C. Community Interest and Support

A very good indication of community support is the number of families who attend the various school functions such as the open house, concerts, dessert social, spaghetti dinner, etc..

APPLICATION OF SCHOOL CLOSING FACTORS TO HARLAN SCHOOL

I. LOCATION

A. Capacity of adjacent schools to accommodate

	1975-76	1976-77	1979-80
1. Enrollment	472	435	350
2. Excess capacity of adjacent schools:			
Adams	240	249	270
Pembroke	215	229	226
Total	455	478	496

Adjacent schools could accommodate children if Harlan were closed.

B. Resulting feeder school patterns

Students redistricted to Adams or Pembroke would continue to feed into Derby.

C. Transportation

Number of students currently bused 98

Percent of students currently bused 19%

All students except those living on Ivy Lane (3 students) would need to be transported requiring an estimated additional 7 to 8 bus loads.

D. Safety considerations

Ivy Lane students walking to Adams would need to cross Big Beaver.

II. ADEQUACY OF FACILITY

A. Capacity of facility 675

B. Flexibility of building

Harlan has a medium degree of flexibility.

C. Size of usable site

Size of Site 10.0 acres

This site is quite adequate

APPENDIX O

D. Cost of maintenance and operation

1. Current maintenance and operating budget	$103,750
2. Operating cost per unit of capacity	$154

There are no major maintenance problems at Harlan.

E. Need for major renovation

There are no major maintenance or renovation projects contemplated for Harlan.

III. ENROLLMENT	1975-76	1976-77	1979-80
A. Projected enrollment	472	435	350

Near future enrollments will remain near the optimum

B. Present enrollment (1974-75) 507

C. Building capacity

	1975-76	1976-77	1979-80
With a capacity of 675, the percent of utilization is projected to be:	70%	64%	52%

IV. DISPOSAL OF FACILITY

A. Possibility of salability, leasing or alternative use

Undetermined; no inquiries have been received.

B. Zoning or legal restrictions

The school site is located within a single-family zoned area.

C. Worth of facility in resale

Undetermined.

V. IMPACT

A. Number of pupils and families affected	1975-76	1976-77
Number of pupils affected	472	435
Number of families affected	316	291

B. Community Use

The building is used by Boy Scouts, Cub Scouts, and Brownies. Enrich courses in art, cooking, creative dramatics and literature and model airplane building for elementary students sponsored by the PTA are scheduled for 8 weeks. Saturday movie programs are scheduled in the fall and winter. An added education basketball class is held in the gym periodically.

C. Community interest and support

Generally a highly favorable support of the school and pride in the school. Any time a crisis or a need for money is indicated, the community readily raises the funds. A high parent volunteer program in many areas and is conscientiously carried out.

APPLICATION OF SCHOOL CLOSING FACTORS TO MEADOW LAKE

I. LOCATION

A. Capacity of adjacent schools to accommodate

	1975-76	1976-77	1979-80
1. Enrollment	338	319	314
2. Excess capacity of adjacent schools:			
Franklin	151	160	184
Walnut Lake	13	14	24
Total	164	174	208

Adjacent schools could not accommodate the enrollment of Meadow Lake if it were closed. It would be necessary to include Bingham Farms or Valley Woods as a receiving school.

B. Resulting feeder school patterns

Junior High served by Meadow Lake West Maple

Students redistricted to Franklin or Walnut Lake would continue to feed into West Maple.

C. Transportation

Number of students currently bused 196

Percent of students currently bused 58%

Almost all redistricted students would need to be transported requiring an estimated additional three bus loads.

D. Safety considerations

There would be no additional safety problems created.

II. ADEQUACY OF FACILITY

A. Capacity of facility 513

B. Flexibility of building

Meadow Lake has a medium degree of flexibility

APPENDIX O

C. Size of usable site

Size of site 9.5 acres

This site is adequate.

D. Cost of maintenance and operation

1. Current maintenance and operating budget $96,800

2. Operating cost per unit of capacity $189

There are no major maintenance problems at Meadow Lake

E. Need for major renovation

There are no major maintenance or renovation needs due to inadequacies of the facility. However, a request has been made to make major changes within the building to permit development of a more "open" educational program.

III. ENROLLMENT

	1975-76	1976-77	1979-80
A. Projected enrollment	338	319	297

Projected enrollments will continue to decline below the optimum.

B. Present enrollment (1974-75) 339

C. Building capacity

With a capacity of 513 the percent of utilization is projected to be:	66%	62%	58%

IV. DISPOSAL OF FACILITY

A. Possibility of salability, leasing or alternative use

Undetermined, no inquiries have been received.

B. Zoning or legal restrictions

The school site is located mainly in a single-family zoned area.

C. Worth of facility in resale

Undetermined.

V. IMPACT

A. Number of pupils and families affected

	1975-76	1976-77
Number of pupils affected	338	319
Number of families affected	241	228

B. Community Use

Boy Scouts, Cub Scouts, Girl Scouts, Brownies, Arts and Crafts, Bucket Brigade, Bloomfield Farms Garden Club, and the Meadow Lake Garden Club.

C. Community Interest and Support

Evidences of community support include:
Ninety-six volunteer parents during the 1973-74 school year.
PTA gave the staff a thousand dollars to purchase I.G.E. educational materials during the 1973-74 school year.
PTA gave each team in the school one hundred dollars for miscellaneous expenses during the 1973-74 school year.
PTA sponsorship of: Teachers' Drug Workshop, Detroit Adventure Series, First Aid Training for two teachers, Principal and Secretary.

APPLICATION OF SCHOOL CLOSING FACTORS TO MIDVALE SCHOOL

I. LOCATION

A. Capacity of adjacent schools to accommodate.	1975-76	1976-77	1979-80
1. Enrollment	276	270	208
2. Excess capacity of adjacent schools			
Beverly	100	135	165
Pierce	26	21	34
Quarton	43	88	174
Valley Woods	223	239	265
Westchester	222	230	251
Total	614	713	889

Schools adjacent to Midvale could accommodate redistricted children very readily.

B. Resulting feeder school patterns.

Junior High served by Midvale: Covington

Students redistricted to Westchester or Quarton would continue to feed into Covington. Students redistricted to Beverly or Valley Woods would later attend Berkshire. Those redistricted to Pierce would later attend Barnum.

C. Transportation.

Number of students currently bused. 51

Percent of students currently bused. 17%

If Midvale were closed, significantly more children would need to be transported. All students redistricted to Beverly from Pierce or Valley Woods would need to be transported. Those students living in the northwest corner of the attendance area could walk to Westchester or Quarton.

D. Safety considerations.

Students walking to Quarton or Westchester would need to get across Maple Road and Cranbrook Road respectively.

II. ADEQ[illegible]LITY

A. Capacity of facility. 351

Capacity is below the optimum standards.

B. Flexibility of building.

Midvale has a medium degree of flexibility.

C. Size of usable site.

Size of site: 5.7 acres

The playground is limited in size for the capacity of the school.

D. Cost of maintenance and operation.

1. Current maintenance and operating budget. $85,920
2. Operating cost per unit of capacity. $ 245

There are no major maintenance problems at Midvale.

E. Need for major renovation.

There are no major maintenance or renovation needs.

III. ENROLLMENT	1975-76	1976-77	1979-80
A. Projected enrollment	276	270	208

Projected enrollments will continue to decline well below the optimum.

B. Present enrollment (1974-75). 297

C. Building capacity.	1975-76	1976-77	1979-80
With a capacity of 351, the percent of utilization is projected to be:	79%	77%	59%

IV. DISPOSAL OF FACILITY

A. Possibility of salability, leasing, or alternative use.

Community members have suggested use as an administrative center for the school district. It has also been suggested the building could serve as an alternative high school center due to the location adjacent to Seaholm High School.

B. Zoning or legal restrictions.

The school site is located within a single family zoned area.

C. Worth of facility in resale.

Undetermined.

V. IMPACT

A. Number of pupils and families affected.	1975-76	1976-77
1. Number of pupils affected.	276	270
2. Number of families affected	191	187

B. Community use.

Midvale is used for a wide variety of activities by the community. Among these are: boy scouts, cub scouts, girl scouts, brownies, creative dramatics, art classes, gymnastics, square dancing, badminton, belly dancing, book fair, ice cream social, Santa's Secret Shop, playground use by the community, use of kiln by local kindergarten, AAUW uses building for play practice for Children's Theater, PTA meetings, Bucket Brigade, and Great Books sessions.

C. Community interest and support.

Indications of community support for Midvale: Midvale supported by volunteer help and also by financial assistance from the PTA. The PTA purchased individualized book kits, landscaped the front entrance, relocated the fence in the side yard, and planted many small trees and flowers--an investment of approximately $1,800 within the last year or so.

APPLICATION OF SCHOOL CLOSING FACTORS TO PEMBROKE SCHOOL

I. LOCATION

A. Capacity of adjacent schools to accommodate.

	1975-76	1976-77	1979-80
1. Enrollment	379	365	368
2. Excess capacity of adjacent schools			
Adams	240	249	270
Harlan	203	240	325
Torry	117	100	108
Total	560	589	703

Adjacent schools could adequately accommodate redistricted children if Pembroke were closed.

B. Resulting feeder school patterns.

Junior High served by Pembroke: Derby

Redistricted children would all continue to feed into Derby.

C. Transportation.

Number of students currently bused. 0

Percent of students currently bused. 0%

Approximately half of the students would have to be transported, requiring an estimated five bus loads.

D. Safety considerations.

Students walking to Adams along Derby would need to cross the Grand Trunk overpass. There are no sidewalks on the east side of Adams Road. Possibly a crossing guard would be needed at Derby and Adams.

II. ADEQUACY OF FACILITY

A. Capacity of facility. 594

B. Flexibility of building.

Pembroke has a medium degree of flexibility.

C. Size of usable site.

Size of site: 10.5 acres

The playground is quite adequate. It has a unique set of play equipment.

APPENDIX O

D. Cost of maintenance and operation.

1. Current maintenance and operating budget. $101,800

2. Operating cost per unit of capacity. $ 171

There are no major maintenance problems at Pembroke.

E. Need for major renovation.

There are no major maintenance or renovation projects contemplated.

III. ENROLLMENT	1975-76	1976-77	1979-80
A. Projected enrollment.	329	365	368

Enrollments will remain stable though below capacity.

B. Present enrollment (1974-75). 379

C. Building capacity.	1975-76	1976-77	1979-80
With a capacity of 594, the percent of utilization is projected to be:	64%	61%	62%

IV. DISPOSAL OF FACILITY

A. Possibility of salability, leasing or alternative use.

Non-Pembroke community members have suggested sale or lease to the Troy School District; some interest has been shown by Troy Public Schools.

B. Zoning or legal restrictions.

The site is located in a single family zoned area.

C. Worth of facility in resale.

Undetermined

V. IMPACT

A. Number of pupils and families affected.	1975-76	1976-77
1. Number of students affected.	379	365
2. Number of families affected.	275	265

B. Community use.

Activities at Pembroke beyond the regular instructional program include: The PTSA has had a volunteer community education director for the past two years. A community school council was established this year composed of parents of regular school children, parents of pre-schoolers, senior citizens, business people, and home owner representatives. The council determines needs of the community and provides programs to meet these needs.

Some of the programs implemented during the last two years are: modern dance, tumbling and gymnastics, creative dramatics, volleyball, weaving and macrame, decorative crafts for home and gifts, tennis, art, book discussion, yoga, helping young children understand their sexuality, math for parents.

The building is used as a meeting place by PTSA, homeowners association, community council, boy scouts, girl scouts, cubs, brownies.

C. Community interest and support.

Evidences of community support include much of what was outlined above as well as the following: the Pembroke community provides volunteers for a variety of programs, including 31 library mothers, 50 hot lunch program mothers, 20 mothers for the hot chocolate program, 185 mothers to assist with various classroom projects. The site development committee has done an outstanding job in developing the Pembroke site. Parents have contributed thousands of dollars and thousands of hours of labor. One hundred fifty trees and shrubs have been planted and the H.M.S. Heckman playground structure was constructed.

Other projects made possible through parent help include: outdoor teaching stations, a bicycle riding area, an outdoor classroom with benches, providing funds for special events, such as a live animal show, dancing group show, band concert, art festival, magic show.

APPLICATION OF SCHOOL CLOSING FACTORS TO PIERCE SCHOOL

I. LOCATION

A. Capacity of adjacent schools to accommodate.

		1975-76	1976-77	1979-80
1. Enrollment		541	546	533
2. Excess capacity of adjacent schools				
	Beverly	100	135	165
	Greenfield	21	26	65
	Midvale	75	81	143
	Quarton	43	88	174
	Total	239	330	547

Adjacent schools could not accommodate Pierce children if it were closed.

B. Resulting feeder school patterns.

Junior High served by Pierce: Barnum

It would probably be necessary to have redistricted Pierce students feed into Barnum unless it were closed also. This would result in dual feeder patterns at most receiving schools.

C. Transportation.

Number of students currently bused. 0

Percent of students currently bused. 0%

Almost all redistricted students would need to be transported, requiring an estimated addition of nine bus loads.

D. Safety considerations.

Only if students are redistricted to Torry and required to walk across Woodward would an additional safety situation be created.

II. ADEQUACY OF FACILITY

A. Capacity of facility. 567

The building meets optimum capacity standards.

APPENDIX O

B. Flexibility of building.

Pierce has a medium degree of flexibility.

C. Size of usable site.

Size of site: 13.1 acres

Pierce has a very adequate sized playground.

D. Cost of maintenance and operation.

1. Current maintenance and operating budget. $92,600
2. Operating cost per unit of capacity. $ 163

There are no major maintenance problems at Pierce.

E. Need for major renovation.

No major maintenance or renovation projects are contemplated. Windows were recently replaced and new boilers installed.

III. ENROLLMENT	1975-76	1976-77	1979-80
A. Projected enrollment.	541	546	533

Projected enrollments will be maintained above the optimum.

B. Present enrollment (1974-75). 517

C. Building capacity.	1975-76	1976-77	1979-80
With a capacity of 567, the percent of utilization is projected to be:	95%	96%	94%

IV. DISPOSAL OF FACILITY

A. Possibility of salability, leasing, or alternative use.

Undetermined; no inquiries have been received.

B. Zoning or legal restrictions.

The site is located in an area mostly zoned single family dwelling with some commercial and multiple dwelling adjoining.

C. Worth of facility in resale.

Undetermined

V. IMPACT

A. Number of pupils and families affected.	1975-76	1976-77
1. Number of students affected.	541	546
2. Number of families affected.	380	383

B. Community use.

Pierce School is used by three scout troops and four girl scouts and brownie groups. The gym is used for after-school sports twice a week. The cafeteria is used for seminars for student teachers and for many individual groups who meet during the year.

C. Community interest and support.

The support of the site committee in improving the playground. The P.T.A. supports various activities including: pot luck dinner, Toronto trip, library support, support of monies for various materials, and volunteer aides who assist in the building. There is good attendance at P.T.A. meetings, the Holiday Mart, and our annual school Fair.

APPLICATION OF SCHOOL CLOSING FACTORS TO QUARTON SCHOOL

I. LOCATION

A. Capacity of adjacent schools to accommodate

		1975-76	1976-77	1979-80
1. Enrollment		524	479	393
2. Excess capacity of adjacent schools:				
	Bloomfield Village	156	167	189
	Midvale	75	81	143
	Westchester	222	230	251
	Sub Total	453	478	583
	Pierce	26	21	34
	Adams	240	249	270
	Total	719	748	887

The immediately adjacent schools could not accommodate all students if Quarton were closed. Adams with its incumbent Woodward barrier would need to be included as a receiving school.

B. Resulting feeder school patterns.

Junior High served by Quarton: Covington

C. Transportation

Number of students currently bused 64

Percent of students currently bused 12%

If Quarton were closed, significantly more children would need to be transported.

D. Safety considerations

Children redistricted to Westchester or Midvale would need to get across Maple Road, a main traffic artery. Children crossing Cranbrook Road would also need attention. Children walking to Adams would need to cross Woodward Avenue.

II. ADEQUACY OF FACILITY

A. Capacity of facility 567

B. Flexibility of building

Quarton has a low degree of flexibility

APPENDIX O

C. Size of usable site

Size of site 7.0 acres

The playground is limited in size for the capacity of the school.

D. Cost of maintenance and operation

1. Current maintenance and operating budget $104,100
2. Operating cost per unit of capacity $184

There are no major maintenance problems.

E. Need for major renovation

1. Replacement of windows in older section (in progress).
2. Replacement of exit doors in older section (in progress).
3. Boilers are 47 years old.

III. ENROLLMENT	1975-76	1976-77	1979-80
A. Projected enrollment	524	479	393

Near future projected enrollment will be optimal but will decline below optimum in the more distant future.

B. Present enrollment (1974-75) 548

Present enrollment is above the optimum standard.

C. Building capacity	1975-76	1976-77	1979-80
With a capacity of 567, the percent of utilization is projected to be:	61%	60%	57%

IV. DISPOSAL OF FACILITY

A. Possibility of salability, leasing or alternative use

Unable to determine; no inquiries have been received.

B. Zoning or legal restrictions

The school site is located within a single family zoned area.

C. Worth of facility in resale

Undetermined.

V. IMPACT

A. Number of pupils and families affected

	1975-76	1976-77
Number of pupils affected	524	479
Number of families affected	346	317

B. Community use

PTA uses the building for various committee meetings. Girl Scouts and Boy Scouts meet here weekly after school and at night.
Campfire Girls, Brownies, Bluebirds, and Cub Scouts meet periodically.
Girsl have tumbling classes after school.
High school students play basketball in the school every day the gym is not being used for something else.
Three, father sponsored, basketball teams (5/6 grades) meet one day a week after school.

C. Community interest and support

Parents have been very active in site development and maintenance of the school grounds, including purchase of equipment and supplies. There is a strong and supportive parent organization. There is a substantial volunteer program active.

APPLICATION OF SCHOOL CLOSING FACTORS TO TORRY SCHOOL

I. LOCATION

A. Capacity of adjacent schools to accommodate.

		1975-76	1976-77	1979-80
1. Enrollment		369	386	378
2. Excess capacity of adjacent schools				
	Adams	240	249	270
	Pembroke	215	229	226
	Total	455	478	496

The schools adjacent to Torry could accommodate all children if the school were closed.

B. Resulting feeder school patterns.

Junior High served by Torry: Derby

Redistricted children would continue to attend Derby as junior high students.

C. Transportation.

Number of students currently bused. 0

Percent of students currently bused. 0%

If Torry were closed about half of the students would need to be transported, requiring an estimated four bus loads.

D. Safety considerations.

Students redistricted to Pembroke who would be within walking distance would need to cross Maple Road at the Eton underpass.

II. ADEQUACY OF FACILITY

A. Capacity of facility. 486

Torry meets the optimum capacity standard.

B. Flexibility of building.

Torry has a medium degree of flexibility.

APPENDIX O

C. Size of usable site.

Size of site: 7.0 acres

The playground is limited in size for its capacity.

D. Cost of maintenance and operation.

1. Current maintenance and operating budget. $91,350
2. Operating cost per unit of capacity. $ 188

There are no major maintenance problems at Torry.

E. Need for major renovation.

There are no major maintenance or renovation projects contemplated for Torry.

III. ENROLLMENT

	1975-76	1976-77	1979-80
A. Projected enrollment.	369	386	378

Though below optimum, the enrollments are projected to increase slightly.

B. Present enrollment (1974-75). 358

	1975-76	1976-77	1979-80
C. Building capacity.			
With a capacity of 486, the percent of utilization is projected to be:	76%	79%	78%

IV. DISPOSAL OF FACILITY

A. Possibility of salability, leasing, or alternative use.

Undetermined; no inquiries have been received.

B. Zoning of legal restrictions.

The site is located within a single family zoned area.

C. Worth of facility in resale.

Undetermined

V. IMPACT

	1975-76	1976-77
A. Number of pupils and families affected.		
1. Number of pupils affected.	369	386
2. Number of families affected.	248	260

B. Community use.

The building is used for the following activities: boy scouts, girl scouts, cub scouts, and brownies, art club, P.T.A. sponsored gymnastics, volleyball, basketball, Saturday A.M. recreation program, inservice programs and meeting rooms for various groups.

C. Community Interest and Support.

Parents have demonstrated their interest and support of the school by serving as volunteers in the library program, site committee, health and safety committee, drivers for safety patrol affairs, volunteer leader for Wednesday girls' sports, volunteer tutors, etc.

Many comments on the report card evaluation forms indicated their faith in the Torry staff.

APPLICATION OF SCHOOL CLOSING FACTORS TO: Valley Woods School

I. LOCATION

A. Capacity to adjacent schools to accommodate.

	1975-76	1976-77	1979-80
1. Enrollment	290	274	248
2. Excess capacity of adjacent schools:			
Beverly	100	135	165
Bingham Farms	163	185	240
Evergreen	0	24	122
Midvale	75	81	143
Westchester	222	230	251
Total	560	655	921

Adjacent schools could very adequately accommodate all children if Valley Woods were closed.

B. Resulting feeder schools patterns.

Junior High served by Valley Woods: Berkshire

Students redistricted to Beverly, Bingham Farms and Evergreen would continue to feed into Berkshire. Those redistricted to Midvale or Westchester would normally go to Covington.

C. Transportation.

Number of students currently bused. 182

Percent of students currently bused. 60%

All students redistricted to Midvale and Beverly would need to be transported. Many students redistricted to Bingham Farms, Evergreen and Westchester would need to be transported. An estimated two additional busloads would be required.

D. Safety considerations.

Students walking to Bingham Farms would need to cross Lahser Road and walk along 13 Mile Road where there are no sidewalks.

II. ADEQUACY OF FACILITY

A. Capacity of Facility. 513

The building has an optimum capacity.

B. Flexibility of building.

Valley Woods has a medium degree of flexibility.

APPENDIX O

C. Size of usable site.

Size of site. 7.5 acres

The site size is limited for its capacity. Due to a drainage problem parts of the site are unusable during wet weather.

D. Cost of maintenance and operation.

1. Current maintenance and operating budget. $103,450

2. Operating cost per unit of capacity. $202

Poor drainage of the site causes maintenance problems.

E. Need for major renovation.

There is a need to correct the drainage problem of the site.

III. ENROLLMENT	1975-76	1976-77	1979-80
A. Projected enrollment.	290	274	248

Projected enrollments will decline and will be below the optimum

B. Present enrollment (1974-75) 302

C. Building capacity.	1975-76	1976-77	1979-80
With a capacity of 513, the percent of utilization is projected to be:	57%	53%	48%

IV. DISPOSAL OF FACILITY

A. Possibility of salability, leasing or alternative use.

Undetermined; no inquiries have been received.

B. Zoning or legal restrictions.

The site is located in a single-family zoned area.

C. Worth of facility in resale.

Undetermined.

V. IMPACT

A. Number of pupils and families affected.

	1975-76	1976-77
Number of pupils affected	290	274
Number of families affected	207	196

B. Community Use.

After school activities sponsored by the P.T.A. include:
Open Gym
Ceramics
Oil Painting
Science Club
Gymnastics.

M.A.C.L.C. Board Meetings are held in the building as they are for Girl Scouts, Boy Scouts, P.T.A. and the Valley Woods Assocation.

C. Community Interest and Support

Valley Woods has an active and supportive P.T.A. Over seventy parents volunteer to staff many programs including our Media Center, Bucket Brigade, Learning Resource Center, Lower Elementary Learning Center and the Hot Dog Lunch Program.

APPLICATION OF SCHOOL CLOSING FACTORS TO: Walnut Lake School

I. LOCATION

A. Capacity of adjacent schools to accommodate.	1975-76	1976-77	1979-80
1. Enrollment	338	337	327
2. Excess capacity of adjacent schools:			
Meadow Lake	175	194	216

Meadow Lake being the only adjacent school, it could not accommodate all the children if Walnut Lake were closed. To do so would require including a more distant school such as Franklin.

B. Resulting feeder school patterns.

Junior High served by Walnut Lake:- West Maple

Students redistricted to Meadow Lake or Franklin would continue to feed into West Maple.

C. Transportation.

Number of students currently bused. 117

Percent of students currently bused. 35%

All redistricted students would need to be transported requiring an estimated additional four bus loads.

D. Safety considerations.

There would be no safety problems created.

II. ADEQUACY OF FACILITY

A. Capacity of facility. 351

The building's capacity is below optimum.

B. Flexibility of building.

Walnut Lake has a medium degree of flexibility.

C. Size of usable site.

Size of site. 7.0 acres

The playground is limited for the building's capacity.

D. Cost of maintenance and operation.

1. Current maintenance and operating budget. $82,090
2. Operating cost per unit of capacity. $234

There are no major maintenance problems at Walnut Lake.

E. Need for major renovation.

There are no major maintenance or renovation projects contemplated.

III. ENROLLMENT	1975-76	1976-77	1979-80
A. Projected enrollment.	338	337	327

Enrollments are projected to remain stable though below optimum.

B. Present enrollment (1974-75) 337

C. Building capacity.	1975-76	1976-77	1979-80
With a capacity of 351, the percent of utilization is projected to be:	96%	96%	93%

IV. DISPOSAL OF FACILITY

A. Possibility of salability, leasing or alternative use.

Undetermined; no inquiries have been received.

B. Zoning or legal restrictions.

The site is located adjacent to a commercial-zoned area.

C. Worth of facility in resale.

Undetermined.

V. IMPACT

A. Number of pupils and families affected.

Number of pupils and families affected.	1975-76	1976-77
Number of pupils affected	338	337
Number of families affected	237	236

B. . Community Use.

The building is used by our school community beyond the regular instructional program for:
Walnut Lake Women's Club - monthly meetings and special events.
Walnut Lake Subdivision Meetings.
PTSA Board and General Membership Meetings.
M.A.C.L.D. Monthly Meetings.
Boy Scouts, Cub Scouts, Brownies.
Junior Great Books.
Walnut Lake Community Education - after school, daytime and planned evening classes for children and adults.
Special Saturday and evening events, skate sale, flower sales, school fair, spaghetti dinner.

C. Community Interest and Support.

We currently have 87 parents who volunteer to work at least a half-day a week at Walnut Lake. Residents have contributed $12.00 each to help hire crossing guards for children's safety. The Village Woman's Club has erected a community monument on school property and is offering to support a proposed play structure. The Township is interested in erecting an iceskating rink and tennis courts. Fund raising efforts such as spaghetti dinners at school, school fair, are well attended.

The fact that the building is used a great deal indicates support for the school. It is in a unique situation in that it serves as the focal point for a community without an existing community identity.

APPLICATION OF SCHOOL CLOSING FACTORS TO: Westchester School

I. LOCATION

A. Capacity of adjacent schools to accommodate.

		1975-76	1976-77	1979-80
1. Enrollment		156	148	127
2. Excess capacity of adjacent schools:				
	Bloomfield Village	156	167	189
	Midvale	75	81	143
	Quarton	43	88	174
	Valley Woods	223	239	265
	Total	497	575	771

If Westchester were closed, adjacent schools could readily accommodate all redistricted children.

B. Resulting feeder school patterns.

Junior High served by Westchester: Covington

Students redistricted to Bloomfield Village, Midvale or Quarton would continue to feed into Covington. Any going to Valley Woods would normally go to Berkshire.

C. Transportation

Number of students currently 0

Percent of students currently bused. 0

Students redistricted to Valley Woods or Quarton would need to be transported. Many that might be redistricted to Midvale or Bloomfield Village could walk. If Bloomfield Village and Midvale were the receiving schools an estimated two busloads would be needed.

D. Safety considerations.

Students within walking distance of Bloomfield Village and Midvale would need to get across Maple Road and Cranbrook Road respectively.

II. ADEQUACY OF FACILITY

A. Capacity of facility. 378

The capacity is below the optimum .

B. Flexibility of building.

Westchester has a high degree of flexibility.

C. Size of usable site.

Size of site: 10.0 acres

Westchester has a very good site.

D. Cost of maintenance and operation.

1. Current maintenance and operating budget. $65,775
2. Operating cost per unit of capacity. $220

There are no major maintenance problems at Westchester.

E. Need for major renovation.

There are no major maintenance or renovation needs.

III. ENROLLMENT	1975-76	1976-77	1979-80
A. Projected enrollment.	156	148	143

Enrollments are projected to continue to be far below the optimum.

B. Present enrollment. (1974-75) 188

C. Building capacity.	1975-76	1976-77	1979-80
With a capacity of 378, the percent of utilization for regular students is projected to be:	41%	39%	33%

IV. DISPOSAL OF FACILITY

A. Possibility of salability, leasing or alternative use.

Community members have suggested use as an Administrative Center for the school district

B. Zoning or legal restrictions.

The site is located in a single-family zoned area.

C. Worth of facility in resale.

Undetermined.

V. IMPACT

A. Number of pupils and families affected*

	1975-76	1976-77
Number of pupils affected.	156	148
Number of families affected.	117	111

*Includes only regular students. The numbers would be increased by approximately 30 to include special education students.

B. Community Use.

Westchester Schools is used by the community beyond the regular instructional program for the following: Monthly meetings for 2 different Home-owner's Associations; Westchester PTA Board and General Meetings; Boy Scout Meetings; Girl Scout Meetings; Cub Scout Meetings; Brownie Meetings; Square Dance Club; Little League Football and Baseball Groups; Children's Basketball, Several Added Education Classes.

C. Community Interest and Support.

Interest and support for Westchester School demonstrated by the community includes:
A strong, large and interested PTA; Financial contributions by PTA to the school to purchase educational materials, equipment and supplies; Leadership role by PTA and SITE Committee in developing, implementing and financing an outdoor Site Improvement Program at Westchester; Many outdoor education classes and demonstrations for the children by the SITE Committee; Parent run hot dog lunches for children; volunteer parents to work in school to support various programs and teachers such as the Library Program, SWRL (Kdg) Program, Classroom Aides for Teachers; Hot Dog Lunch Program for children, Supervision of children, countless room mother activities, field trip assistance, resource people; Strong support of PTA and community in post school-closing and dual principal issues.

APPLICATION OF SCHOOL CLOSING FACTORS TO BARNUM JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL

I. LOCATION

A. Capacity of adjacent schools to accommodate.	1975-76	1976-77	1979-80
1. Enrollment	505	496	537
2. Excess capacity of adjacent schools			
Berkshire	135	163	328
Covington	239	258	309
Derby	66	56	163
Sub Total	440	477	800
West Maple	41	117	186
Total	481	594	986

Adjacent schools could not comfortably accommodate redistricted students in 1975-76. By using all excess space in four junior highs students could be adequately accommodated. By 1976-77 adjacent schools could accommodate all redistricted students.

B. Resulting Feeder School Patterns.

Senior High served by Barnum: Groves and Seaholm

Senior high feeder patterns would probably remain unchanged. Most, if not all, redistricted Barnum students would continue to feed into Seaholm or Groves as in the past. Elementary feeder patterns would change.

C. Transportation.

Number of students currently bused. 171

Percent of students currently bused. 32%

If Barnum were closed, all redistricted students would need to be transported. This would require an estimated additional eight bus loads of students.

D. Safety Considerations.

There would be no safety problems created if Barnum were closed. Two boilers are 45 years old.

II. ADEQUACY OF FACILITY

A. Capacity of Facility. 710

Capacity is near optimum.

B. Flexibility of Building.

The building has a low degree of flexibility.

C. Size of Usable Site.

Size of Site: 5.0 acres

The site is very small for a junior high school and is inadequate for its enrollment, making it necessary to travel to the Pierce Field for major events.

D. Cost of Maintenance and Operation.

1. Current maintenance and operating budget. $239,880
2. Operating cost per unit of capacity. $ 338

There are no major maintenance problems at Barnum.

E. Need for Major Renovation.

Major renovation needs include the media center, home economics room, and locker rooms.

III. ENROLLMENT

	1975-76	1976-77	1979-80
A. Projected Enrollment.	505	496	537

Projected enrollments will remain stable but well below optimum.

B. Present Enrollment (1974-75). 537

	1975-76	1976-77	1979-80
C. Building Capacity.			
With a capacity of 710, the percent of utilization is projected to be:	71%	70%	76%

IV. DISPOSAL OF FACILITY

A. Possibility of Salability, Leasing or Alternative Use.

Community members have suggested that Barnum would be an excellent site for use as a shopping center, senior citizen housing, or multi family housing. No inquiries have been received.

B. Zoning or Legal Restrictions.

The school is located within a single family zoned area.

C. Worth of Facility in Resale.

Undetermined.

V. IMPACT

A. Number of pupils and families affected.

	1975-76	1976-77
Number of pupils affected	505	496
Number of families affected	430	420

B. Community Use.

Barnum facilities are used extensively by the student body and community for programs and activities beyond the regular daytime instructional program. Some representative uses are:

girl scouts, boy scouts, P.T.A. meetings, Saturday basketball, fashion show, sports recognition night, Flea Market, concert, Bible Institute meetings, and many added education classes such as swimming, gymnastics, art, basketball, Greek, life saving, wood working, and others.

C. Community Interest and Support.

Evidences of community support for Barnum include:

A strong and supportive P.T.A. which, among other things, has financed equipment and other needed items for Barnum. Parents volunteer to staff the library daily and provide chaperones and "teacher assistants" for many activities including field trips. An interested site committee is active.

APPLICATION OF SCHOOL CLOSING FACTORS TO BERKSHIRE JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL

I. LOCATION

A. Capacity of adjacent schools to accommodate.	1975-76	1976-77	1979-80
1. Enrollment	797	769	604
2. Excess capacity of adjacent schools			
Barnum	205	214	173
Covington	239	258	309
West Maple	41	117	186
Sub Total	485	589	668
Derby	66	56	163
Total	551	645	831

Adjacent schools could not accommodate redistricted students. Even using Derby there would not be enough excess capacity.

B. Resulting Feeder School Patterns.

Senior High served by Berkshire: Groves and Seaholm

Senior high feeder patterns would probably not be affected. Redistricted students would very likely continue to feed into Groves and Seaholm as in the past. Elementary feeder patterns would change.

C. Transportation.

Number of students currently bused. 572

Percent of students currently bused. 71%

Almost all students would need to be transported if Berkshire were closed, requiring an estimated additional four bus loads.

D. Safety Considerations.

No safety problems would be created if Berkshire were closed.

II. ADEQUACY OF FACILITY

A. Capacity of Facility. 932

Capacity is above the optimum.

B. Flexibility of Building.

Berkshire has a medium degree of flexibility.

C. Size of Usable Site.

Size of Site: 32.0 acres

Berkshire has a very adequate site.

D. Cost of Maintenance and Operation.

1. Current maintenance and operating budget. $236,880
2. Operating cost per unit of capacity. $ 254

There are no major maintenance problems at Berkshire.

E. Need for Major Renovation.

There are no major maintenance or renovation needs at Berkshire.

III. ENROLLMENT

	1975-76	1976-77	1979-80
A. Projected Enrollment.	797	769	604

Enrollments are projected to decline below the optimum.

B. Present enrollment (1974-75). 809

	1975-76	1976-77	1979-80
C. Building Capacity.			
With a capacity of 932, the percent of utilization is projected to be:	86%	83%	65%

IV. DISPOSAL OF FACILITY

A. Possibility of Salability, Leasing or Alternative Use.

Undetermined; no inquiries have been received.

B. Zoning or Legal Restrictions.

The site is located in a single family zoned area.

C. Worth of Facility in Resale.

Undetermined.

V. IMPACT

A. Number of pupils and families affected.

	1975-76	1976-77
Number of pupils affected	797	769
Number of families affected	660	640

B. Community Use.

Berkshire houses several added education classes such as: foods classes, sewing classes, physical fitness classes, dog obedience classes, and parochial use of the pool. In addition the community uses the building facilities for subdivision meetings and meeting of general public concern, including bussing issues. School related organizations such as the local P.T.O. and the Berkshire Band Boosters hold their activities in the school.

The Berkshire site is used by the Little League for a variety of sports activities as well as an occasional use of the field by private schools.

C. Community Interest and Support.

A very active Parent-Teacher Organization Board of Directors meet regularly to promote issues and discuss concerns of Berkshire. Their membership count is very encouraging as is the turn out for their general programs. Open house and general music program taxes the facility in terms of the numbers of parents and friends who turn out for these events. Each year the P.T.O. contributes generously to fulfill some of the needs of the school through the purchase of equipment, stipends for inservice work and support of community organizations. The Band Boosters also show their active support by donating money for equipment, band uniforms, and scholarships to music students.

APPLICATION OF SCHOOL CLOSING FACTORS TO COVINGTON JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL

I. LOCATION

A. Capacity of adjacent schools to accommodate.

	1975-76	1976-77	1979-80
1. Enrollment	672	653	641
2. Excess capacity of adjacent schools			
Barnum	205	214	173
Berkshire	135	163	328
Derby	66	56	163
Sub Total	406	433	664
West Maple	41	117	186
Total	447	550	850

Using all four junior highs would not provide enough excess space to accommodate Covington students if it were to be closed in the next two years.

B. Resulting Feeder School Patterns.

Senior High served by Covington: Seaholm

Feeder school patterns for senior high would probably not be changed if Covington were closed. Elementary feeder patterns would probably change considerably.

C. Transportation.

Number of students currently bused. 289

Percent of students currently bused. 43%

Somewhat more students would need to be transported if Covington were closed, requiring an estimated two additional bus loads.

D. Safety Considerations.

No major safety problems would be created if Covington were closed.

II. ADEQUACY OF FACILITY

A. Capacity of Facility. 911

Covington capacity exceeds the optimum.

B. Flexibility of Building.

Covington has a high degree of flexibility.

C. Size of Usable Site.

Size of Site: 20.0 acres

The site is adequate for its capacity.

D. Cost of Maintenance and Operation.

1. Current maintenance and operating budget. $284,330

2. Operating cost per unit of capacity. $ 312

There are no major maintenance problems at Covington. Maintaining and operating air conditioning units contributes to increased costs.

E. Need for Major Renovation.

There are no major maintenance or renovation needs.

III. ENROLLMENT

	1975-76	1976-77	1979-80
A. Projected Enrollment.	672	653	641

Enrollments are projected to decline very slightly and remain below optimum.

B. Present Enrollment (1974-75). 680

C. Building Capacity.	1975-76	1976-77	1979-80
With a capacity of 911, the percent of utilization is projected to be:	74%	72%	66%

IV. DISPOSAL OF FACILITY

A. Possibility of Salability, Leasing or Alternative Use.

Undetermined, no inquiries have been received.

B. Zoning or Legal Restriction.

The site is located in a single family zoned area.

C. Worth of Facility in Resale.

Undetermined.

V. IMPACT

A. Number of pupils and families affected.

	1975-76	1976-77
Number of pupils affected	672	653
Number of families affected	571	555

B. Community Use.

Covington is used by the student body and community groups for many activities beyond regular school hours. Some of the activities include:

water safety course, adult open gym and open swim, fitness classes, basketball, P.T.A. meetings, Saturday morning recreation, and meetings by the staff and other community groups.

C. Community Interest and Support.

Indications of community support are:

Good attendance at Open House (600), many more positive phone calls than negative, volunteer helpers for a great books program, for staffing the clinic, for school recreation nights and others.

APPLICATION OF SCHOOL CLOSING FACTORS TO: Derby Junior High School

I. LOCATION

A. Capacity of adjacent schools to accommodate.	1975-76	1976-77	1979-80
1. Enrollment	823	833	726
2. Excess capacity of adjacent schools:			
Barnum	205	214	173
Covington	239	258	309
Sub Total	444	472	482
Berkshire	135	163	328
West Maple	41	117	186
Total	620	752	996

Adjacent schools would not be able to accommodate Derby students if it were closed. Even using all four other junior highs would not provide enough excess capacity for the next few years.

B. Resulting Feeder School Patterns.

Senior High served by Derby: Seaholm

Senior high feeder patterns might well be continued as at present, but elementary feeder patterns would be changed considerably.

C. Transportation.

Number of students currently bused. 278

Percent of students currently bused. 34%

Some students could walk to Barnum but most students would need to be transported requiring an estimated additional 8 buses.

D. Safety considerations.

Students walking to Barnum would have to cross Woodward Avenue.

II. ADEQUACY OF FACILITY

A. Capacity of Facility. 889

Capacity is above the optimum.

B. Flexibility of building.

Derby has a medium degree of flexibility.

C. Size of usable site.

Size of site: 32.0 acres

D. Cost of maintenance and operation.

1. Current maintenance and operating budget. $285,330

2. Operating cost per unit of capacity. $321

There are no major maintenance problems at Derby.

E. Need for major renovation.

There are no major maintenance or renovation needs at Derby.

III. ENROLLMENT	1975-76	1976-77	1979-80
A. Projected enrollment.	823	833	726

Enrollments are projected to decline slightly.

B. Present enrollment (1974-75). 827

C. Building capacity.	1975-76	1976-77	1979-80
With a capacity of 889, the percent of utilization is projected to be:	93%	94%	82%

IV. DISPOSAL OF FACILITY

A. Possibility of salability, leasing, or alternative use.

Community members (non-Derby parents) have suggested sale or lease to Troy School District, and some interest has been shown by Troy Public Schools.

B. Zoning or legal restrictions.

The school site is located within a single and multiple dwelling zoned area.

C. Worth of facility in resale.

Undetermined.

V. IMPACT

A. Number of pupils and families affected.

	1975-76	1976-77
Number of pupils affected.	823	833
Number of families affected.	694	695

B. Community use.

Derby is used extensively by the student body and community groups for many activities beyond the school day. Some of the forty-nine activities listed include: meeting place for P.T.A., Scouts, University and local inservice, Recreation classes, Added Education classes, and many others.

C. Community Interest and Support.

The responsiveness of parents in supporting school activities, i.e.,
600-650 at annual open house
250-400 at music concerts
200-300 at gymnastic show
600-700 at water show (three performances)

Use of athletic field by community groups (Little League football, baseball, catholic football league, tennis courts, softball field etc.).

Strong active P.T.A.
Active and supportive band and orchestra parents organization.
Very active S.I.T.E. Committee.

APPLICATION OF SCHOOL CLOSING FACTORS TO WEST MAPLE JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL

I. LOCATION

A. Capacity of adjacent schools to accommodate.

		1975-76	1976-77	1979-80
1. Enrollment		632	556	487
2. Excess capacity of adjacent schools				
Berkshire		135	163	328
Barnum		205	214	173
Covington		239	258	309
	Sub Total	579	635	810
Derby		66	56	163
	Total	645	691	973

Berkshire, being the only adjacent school, could not accommodate West Maple students. Using all remaining junior highs, the students could be accommodated.

B. Resulting Feeder School Patterns.

Senior High served by West Maple: Groves

Senior high feeder patterns would perhaps not change if West Maple were closed. Elementary schools would be affected.

C. Transportation.

Number of students currently bused. 298

Percent of students currently bused. 46%

All students would need to be transported if West Maple were closed, requiring an additional ten bus loads. Very possibly this number would be increased if Barnum's attendance area were extended.

D. Safety Considerations.

No safety problems would be created if West Maple were closed.

II. ADEQUACY OF FACILITY

A. Capacity of Facility. 673

West Maple's capacity is slightly below optimum.

B. Flexibility of Building.

West Maple has a high degree of flexibility.

C. Size of Usable Site.

Size of Site: 20.0 acres

The site is adequate for its capacity.

D. Cost of Maintenance and Operation.

1. Current maintenance and operating budget. $281,190
2. Operating cost per unit of capacity. $ 418

There are no major maintenance problems at West Maple. Maintaining and operating air conditioning units contributes to increased costs.

E. Need for Major Renovation.

There are no major maintenance or renovation needs.

III. ENROLLMENT	1975-76	1976-77	1979-80
A. Projected Enrollment.	632	556	487

Enrollments are projected to decline significantly below the optimum.

B. Present enrollment (1974-75). 649

C. Building Capacity	1975-76	1976-77	1979-80
With a capacity of 673, the percent of utilization is projected to be:	94%	83%	72%

IV. DISPOSAL OF FACILITY

A. Possibility of Salability, Leasing or Alternative Use.

Undetermined; no inquiries have been received.

B. Zoning or Legal Restrictions.

The site is located mainly in a single family zoned area but has commercial zoning on the south and has a golf course on the west across Inkster Road.

C. Worth of Facility in Resale.

Undetermined.

V. IMPACT

A. Number of pupils and families affected.

	1975-76	1976-77
Number of pupils affected	630	550
Number of families affected	540	480

B. Community Use.

Adult recreation programs.
- Synchronized swimming
- Open basketball
- Open family swim

Home owners association subdivision meetings, church group meetings (Sunday), student recreation and social activities, P.T.S.A. Board and P.T.S.A. meetings.

C. Community Interest and Support.

Overall general support for the programs offered by the West Maple staff as well as those that are considered an extension over and beyond the curricular program.

Verbal comments relayed to school administrators and to staff during coffee hours conducted for exchange of communication.

High attendance at school functions and very generous financial support for many activities that benefit students and community.

COSTS OF ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS & ADDITIONS

SCHOOL	ORIGINAL BUILDING		1ST ADDITION		2ND ADDITION		3RD ADDITION		4TH ADDITION		5TH ADDITION		TOTAL COST	TOTAL Square Feet
	YR.	Cost	Yr.	Cost	Yr.	Cost	Yr.	Cost	Yr.	Cost	Yr.	Cost		
Adams	1921	135,000	1925	270,000	*1970	51,358							456,358	56,762
Beverly	1954	611,171	1955	224,062	1970	99,600							934,833	33,678
Bloomfield	1927	74,000	1944	25,000	1954	231,728	1957	67,839	1962	88,471	1970	72,081	559,119	22,816
Bingham Fms.	1968	1,020,000											1,020,000	47,000
Evergreen	1966	811,727											811,727	43,500
Franklin	1923	20,000	1946	8,000	1951	117,731	1954	265,952	1962	230,844	1970	173,200	815,727	24,902
Greenfield	1957	760,323	1970	77,696									838,019	35,878
Harlan	1957	743,622	1962	149,333	1970	267,538							1,160,493	48,000
Midvale	1957	776,246	1970	79,235									855,481	26,500
Meadow Lake	1963	522,499	1966	228,035									750,534	37,000
Pembroke	1955	612,812	1957	197,512	1962	116,791	1970	96,853					1,023,968	53,000
Pierce	1924	270,000	1949	196,545	1950	14,414	*1970	32,688					513,647	38,144
Quarton	1927	313,000	1954	310,998	*1970	32,950							656,948	40,349
Terry	1951	241,833	1954	418,561	1970	78,117							738,511	43,000
Valley Wds.	1951	683,712	1966	242,702									926,414	42,865
Walnut Lake	1936	22,000	1946	50,000	1951	153,627	1954	127,548	1957	236,259	1968	238,753	728,187	35,359
Westchester	1962	724,246	1970	89,379									813,625	22,000

*No Additional Square Feet

JVO/mg 1972

APPENDIX P

AGE AND COSTS OF SECONDARY SCHOOLS & ADDITIONS

SCHOOL	ORIGINAL BUILDING YR.	ORIGINAL BUILDING COST	1ST ADDITION YR	1ST ADDITION COST	2ND ADDITION YR	2ND ADDITION COST	3RD ADDITION YR	3RD ADDITION COST	4TH ADDITION YR	4TH ADDITION COST	5TH ADDITION Yr	5TH ADDITION COST	TOTAL	TOTAL SQUARE FT
Seaholm H. S.	1952	$2,670,392	1955	$391,943	1957	$808,651	1966	$500,500	1969	$ 246,000	1971	$2,318,111 2,130,000	$6,935,597 9,600,826	330,340 314,100
Groves H. S.	1959	4,639,976	1968	707,850	1971	2,130,000								
Barnum Jr H.	1912	74,000	1930	385,000	1954	335,051	1963	237,673	1969	319,664			1,351,388	80,151
Berkshire Jr H.	1963	2,341,793											2,341,793	137,000
Covington Jr H.	1967	2,889,000											2,889,000	131,000
Derby Jr. H.	1956	2,405,743	1957	369,731	1969	200,542							2,976,016	93,100
West Maple Jr. H.	1968	2,859,250											2,859,250	115,000

JVO:mg
11/22/72

APPENDIX P

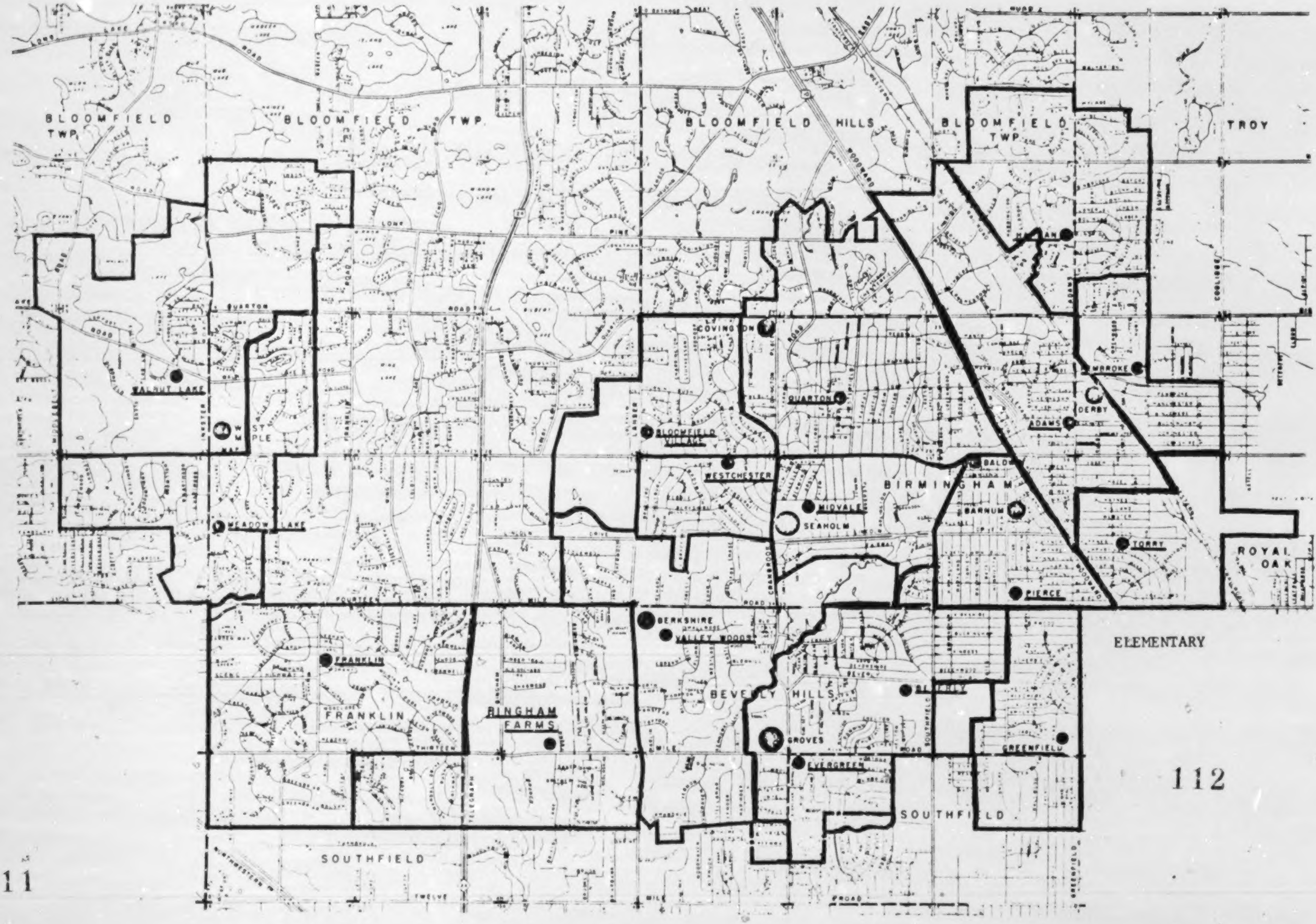
ELEMENTARY AND JUNIOR HIGH OPERATING COST
1974-1975

	Utilities	Annual Maintenance and Supplies	Custodial Salaries**	Adm./Cler. Salaries**	Total**	Optimum Capacity with LRC	Oper. Cost/Unit of Cap.
Adams	21,600	7,900	31,300	34,550	95,350	621	154
Beverly	15,300	7,900	31,000	34,550	88,750	540	164
Bingham Farms	23,200	7,400	26,000	36,550	93,150	486	192
Bloomfield V.	17,600	7,100	21,200	22,775	68,675	351	243
		(at cap.)	26,200	34,500	85,400		
Evergreen	19,800	7,700	31,300	35,850	94,650	378	250
Franklin	12,600	7,400	26,100	35,070	81,170	378	215
Greenfield	24,800	7,700	31,000	36,550	100,050	513	195
Harlan	28,300	7,900	31,000	36,550	103,750	675	154
Meadow Lake	21,800	7,700	31,300	36,000	96,800	513	189
Midvale	19,900	7,300	26,000	32,720	85,920	351	245
Pembroke	26,800	7,700	31,300	36,000	101,800	594	171
Pierce	17,900	7,700	31,000	36,000	92,600	567	163
Quarton	29,700	7,700	31,000	35,700	104,100	567	184
Torry	15,800	7,700	31,300	36,550	91,350	486	188
Valley Woods	28,000	7,900	31,000	36,550	103,450	513	202
Walnut Lake	14,500	7,400	26,100	34,090	82,090	351	234
Westchester	14,500	7,300	21,200	22,775	65,775	378	221
		(at cap.)	26,200	34,500	82,500		
Barnum	58,700	28,300	67,400	85,480	239,880	710	338
Berkshire	49,900	28,300	77,000	81,680	236,880	932	254
Covington	91,000	30,500	81,000	81,830	284,330	911	312
Derby	84,200	28,800	87,500	84,830	285,330	889	321
West Maple	95,400	28,800	77,000	79,990	281,190	673	418

**These figures include a projected estimate for salary improvements for 1974-75. Final figures will be available after contract settlements have been determined. The net savings the district would actually realize from closing a building could be as much as $5,000 less than the figures (totals) shown here due to the seniority clauses in our contract agreements with our employee groups.

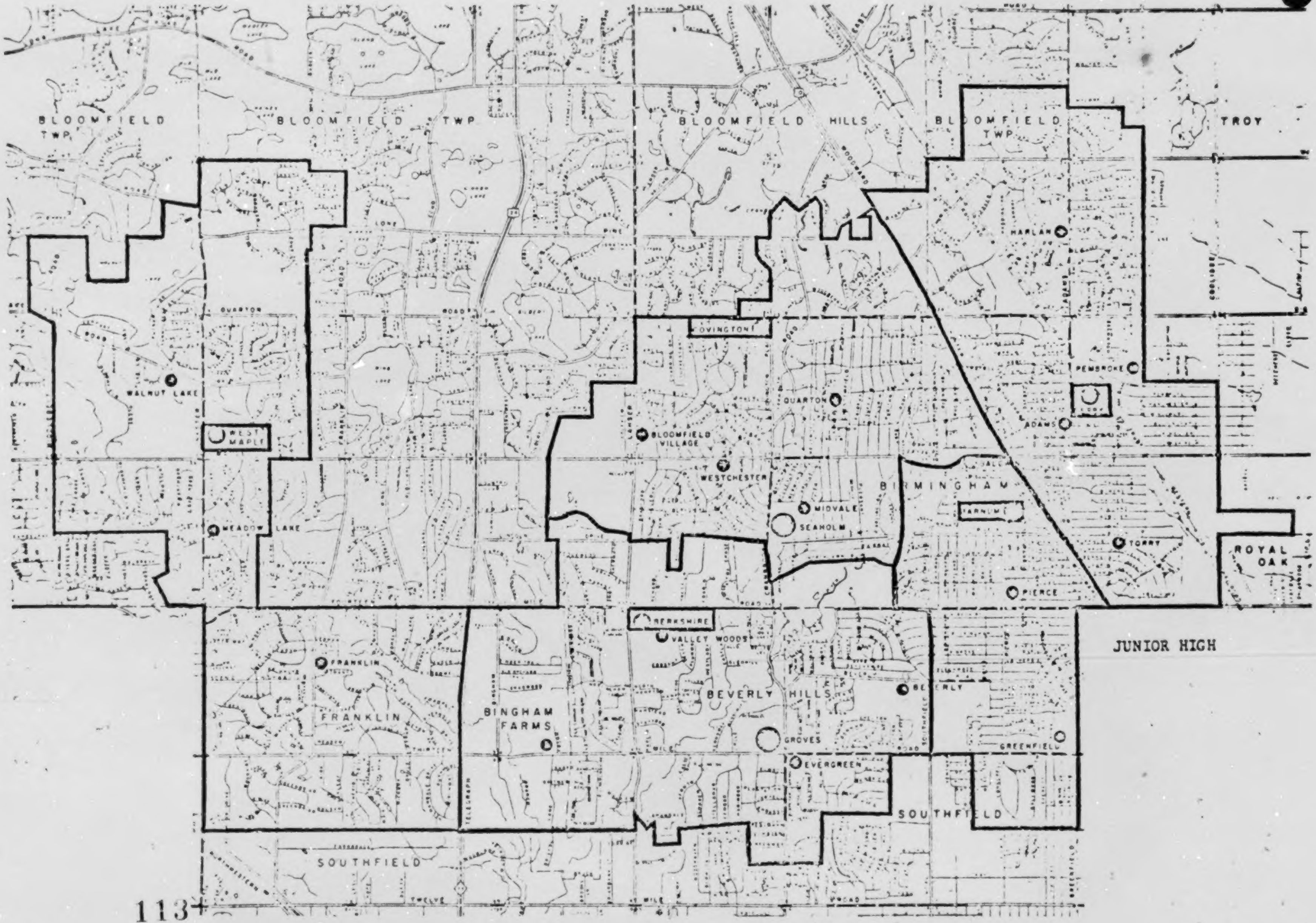
11-12-74

APPENDIX Q

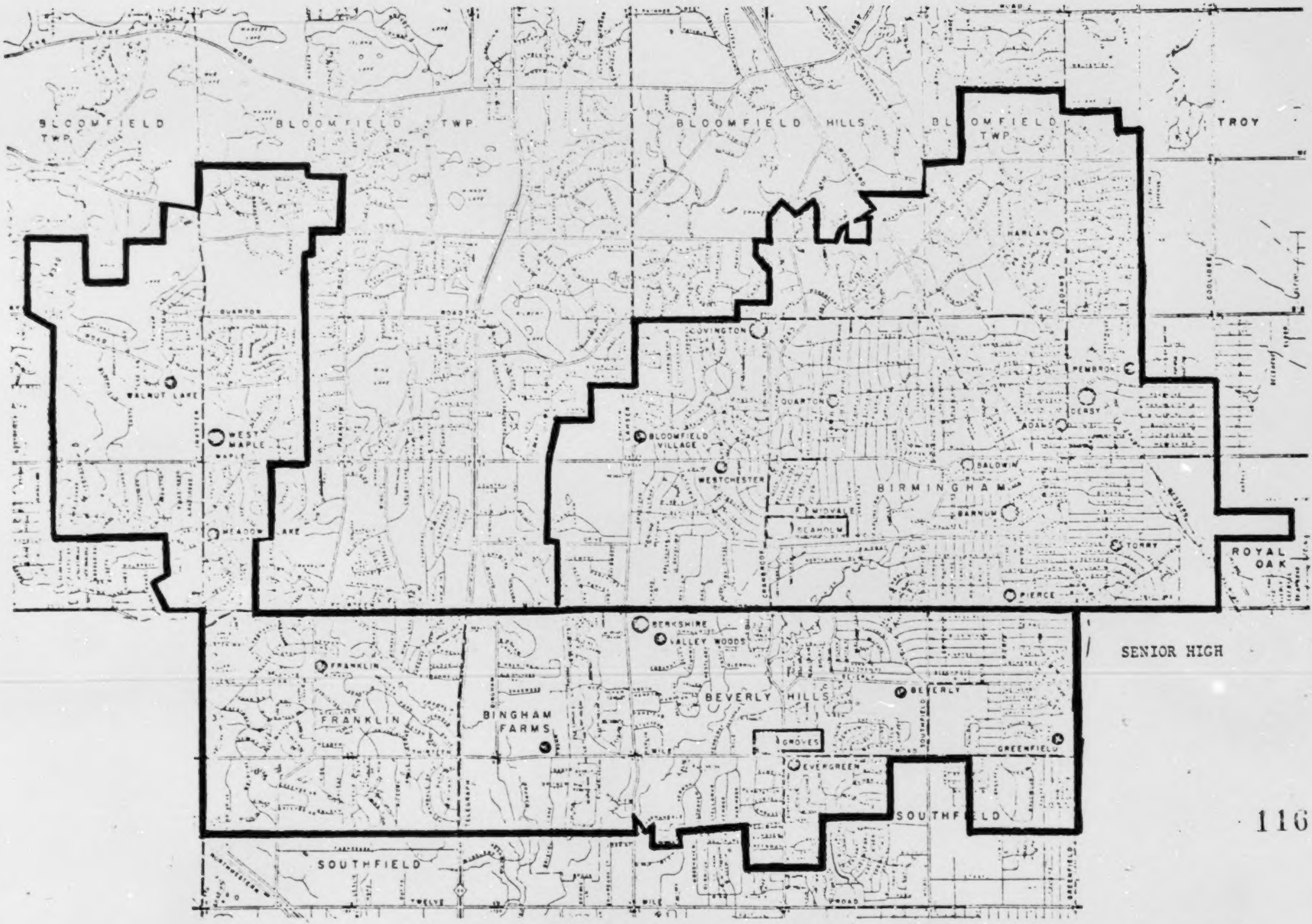


ELEMENTARY

APPENDIX R


BLOOMFIELD TWP.
BLOOMFIELD TWP
BLOOMFIELD HILLS
BLOOMFIELD TWP
TROY
HARLAN
OVINGTON
PEMBROKE
QUARTON
ADAMS
WALNUT LAKE
WEST MAPLE
BLOOMFIELD VILLAGE
WESTCHESTER
BIRMINGHAM
MIDVALE
SEAHOLM
BARNUM
TORRY
ROYAL OAK
MEADOW LAKE
PIERCE
BERKSHIRE
VALLEY WOODS
JUNIOR HIGH
FRANKLIN
FRANKLIN
BEVERLY HILLS
BEVERLY
BINGHAM FARMS
GROVES
GREENFIELD
EVERGREEN
SOUTHFIELD
SOUTHFIELD
TELEGRAPH
TWELVE MILE ROAD

APPENDIX R



SENIOR HIGH

APPENDIX R

NUMBER AND PERCENT OF STUDENTS TRANSPORTED*

1974-75

	ENROLLMENT	NUMBER OF STUDENTS TRANSPORTED	PERCENT TRANSPORTED	NUMBER OF BUS LOADS	
ADAMS	374	45	12	2	
BEVERLY	447	64	14	2	
BINGHAM FARMS	350	173	49	4	
BLOOMFIELD VILLAGE	190	74	39	2	
EVERGREEN	429	0	0	0	
FRANKLIN	243	119	49	3	
GREENFIELD	474	143	30	3	
HARLAN	507	98	19	3	
MEADOW LAKE	339	196	58	5	
MIDVALE	297	51	17	1	
PEMBROKE	363	0	0	0	
PIERCE	517	0	0	0	
QUARTON	548	64	12	1	
TORRY	358	0	0	0	
VALLEY WOODS	302	182	60	6	
WALNUT LAKE	337	117	35	3	
WESTCHESTER	188	0	0	0	
TOTALS	6263	1326	21%	35	
BARNUM	537	171	32	4	
BERKSHIRE	809	572	71	15	
COVINGTON	680	289	43	7	
DERBY	827	278	34	7	
WEST MAPLE	649	298	46	9	
TOTALS	3502	1608	46%	42	
GRAND TOTALS:	9765	2934	30%	77	

*Does not include special education

FG/tn
12/30/74

To: All Building Principals

From: Facilities Study Committee: Frank Goetz, Chairman

Date: August 19, 1974

Re: Future Program Plans and Space Needs

The following objective is one included in District Priority #4 "Planning For Facilities and Programs."

> To determine future K-12 facility space needs through 1976; this to be determined in part by building program needs as determined by building staffs.

As you know, the Facilities Committee completed its assessment of the adequacy of the 24 school plants. A memo to you dated April 25, 1974, makes reference to the substantial adequacy of our buildings to accommodate present educational programs.

You will recall that in that memo I raised the issue of future programs, especially those that would have implications for facility renovations. In order to complete the priority objective listed above we will need some input from you and your staff.

In order to assist in making the task easier the accompanying form is provided. A suggestion that may make sense would be to present this to your staff at a regular staff meeting. Depending on the size of your staff, interest in the topic, etc., you may wish to pursue the topic together as a total staff or a committee might be more practical.

How you proceed to arrive at the answers to the questions is your option. This can be an indepth study or it could be less intense. We will appreciate receiving a completed form from all buildings. Perhaps a reasonable deadline for receipt of your completed form would be November 1, 1974. This will then make it possible to more adequately project and plan for potential program changes that should be outlined in our report to the Board scheduled for December or January.

*Suggestions for Preparing A Summary Report Of Plans For Educational Program Change

This preliminary summary statement of plans for change should include minimal details re the following:

a. Title and/or description of the possible change.
b. Reason for the need for or desire to make the change.
c. Preliminary indications of community and staff support for such a proposed change.
d. Estimate of costs beyond regular budget allotments.
e. A practical timeline for development and implementation of the plan.
f. Other information deemed pertinent.

Upon receipt of an initial proposal, the Director of Curriculum and the Director of Evaluation would counsel with the project planning group to assist in refining and perfecting the plan. Program planners may find it helpful to review the checklist for proposal preparation development by the Director of Curriculum.

BIRMINGHAM PUBLIC SCHOOLS
Birmingham, Michigan

FIVE YEAR PLAN FOR PROGRAM CHANGE

1974 - 1979

Date ______________________________ School ______________________________

Principal ______________________________

I have discussed with my staff the matter of potential program change during the next five years. Our plans call for:

A ______ Maintaining our present educational program with no major instructional change contemplated at this time.

Comment: ____

____

____

B ______ Exploring one or more possible improvements in our educational program but which will not necessitate significant alterations to our facility. Our tentative plans are summarized on the attached statement.*

C ______ Pursuing one or more possible improvements in our educational program which will necessitate significant alterations to our facility or the acquisition of additional space. Our tentative plans are summarized on the attached statement.*

APPENDIX T

TENTATIVE LONG-RANGE PLANS OF SCHOOL STAFFS

Building principals were surveyed (Fall 1974) to determine if there were plans for program change being considered for the next five years. Results of this survey are summarized below. In some cases the program is in the developmental stage; in others it represents near future intent and in still others an interest in distant possibilities. Principals understand that as conditions in the district stabilize, these capsulizations of present thinking or direction may change as circumstances warrant.

SCHOOL	Present plans call for maintaining the current program with no major instructional change contemplated (A)	Plans call for exploring changes in program which will not require significant alterations to the facility (B)	Plans call for pursuing changes in program which will necessitate alterations to the facility (C)
ADAMS	X		
BEVERLY		Interested in exploring possibilities. Nothing firm at this time.	
BINGHAM FARMS			Suggest implementation of total I.G.E. organization by 1976-77. Plan calls for enlarging Art and Music room and providing a sound barrier for the M.I.C.
BLOOMFIELD VILLAGE	X		
EVERGREEN			Close in MIC classrooms. Install air conditioning to provide for good summer school site or year-round school possibility. Renovate kitchen to provide for more needed space. Install one operable wall. Carpet certain hallway areas. Provide for a self

APPENDIX U

SCHOOL	(A)	(B)	(C)
EVERGREEN (cont.)			sufficient room(s) to be used as a community center. Expand use of cognitive mapping procedures.
FRANKLIN			Complete implementation of IGE-type organization including Wisconsin design, cognitive mapping and Human Development techniques. Installation of operable walls between certain classrooms, addition of sinks and installation of carpeting in all rooms.
GREENFIELD			
HARLAN		Exploring use of "Class Meeting" approach. This coupled with other ongoing activities suggests the need for 4 classrooms to be reserved for these activities.	
MEADOW LAKE			In moving toward expansion of the open classroom concept there is a need to remove a number of walls, doors and glass partitions. Carpeting would be needed in 14 rooms. A three phase plan calls for completion by 1977.
MIDVALE			Development of the Media Center into a model learning center intended to provide a facility, materials and procedures for individualizing each child's program.

SCHOOL	(A)	(B)	(C)
MIDVALE (cont.)			Included is the intent to develop cross age grouping. Present plans call for completing development Sept., '76.
PEMBROKE		Continue to work toward development of IGE type organization with emphasis on Wisconsin Design for reading and problem solving strategies incorporating use of hand calculators for math continued development of community use of facilities.	
PIERCE		Exploring ways to provide for more effective individualization of instruction through grouping, use of the LRC and through development of the Media Center.	Development of the Media Center both physically and organizationally to provide for expanded individualization.
QUARTON			
TORRY		Continue present program and cooperate with career education committee in developing a K-6 program.	
VALLEY WOODS			
WALNUT LAKE		There is a desire to implement a pre kindergarten program and to expand significantly the present community education program.	Renovate primary wing to provide an "experience area", which would promote an "open" approach. Enclose the main courtyard and establish environmental education stations.

APPENDIX U

SCHOOL	(A)	(B)	(C)
WALNUT LAKE (cont.)			Install doors between some rooms to provide for "free flow" throughout the building.
WESTCHESTER	X		
BARNUM		There is some interest in considering making changes toward the middle school concept.	
BERKSHIRE			
COVINGTON		Interest in exploring variations of team teaching including non-gradedness, and differentiated staffing. Added personnel would be needed. With approval and financial support the program could be developed and implemented within one year.	
DERBY			
WEST MAPLE		Exploring alternatives involving team teaching and scheduling procedures and patterns. Considering programs incorporating non-gradedness and the possibility of differentiated staffing. Also studying possibility of restructuring the team make-up.	

APPENDIX U

SCHOOL	(A)	(B)	(C)
GROVES		Interest in exploring team teaching and flexible modular scheduling. NCA study will provide further direction.	
SEAHOLM		An intense NCA self evaluation coupled with recommendations form an NCA visiting team next year will provide goals and direction for program development for the next few years. These recommendations will be available within one year.	
IMC			Establish a Professional Resource Center in the district. This would house the district IMC, provide space for curriculum committee meetings, provide space for inservices, provide space and facilities for curriculum development projects provide for graphic and printing service, provide for collection and display of curriculum materials, provide centralized coordination of volunteers, speakers PTSA and related groups and provide space for some community use of school services.